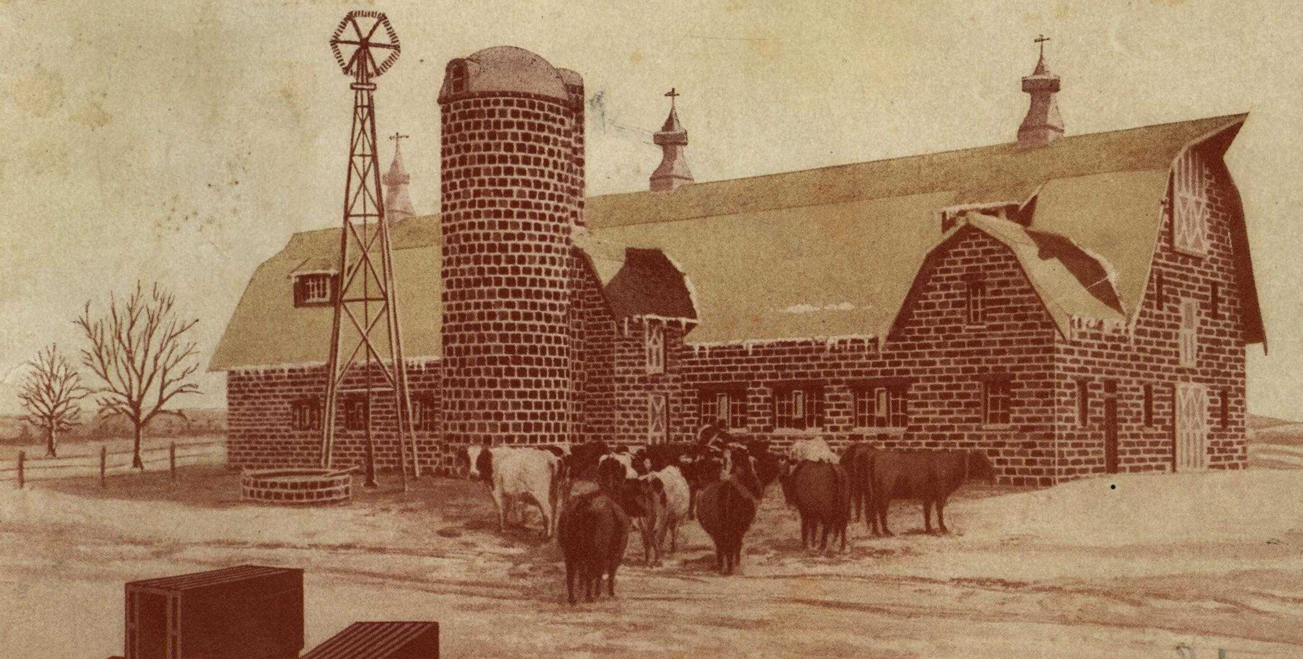
ECONOMICAL BUILDINGS

for Farm and City



DICKEY

~~MACOMB~~

GLAZED HOLLOW BUILDING BLOCKS

2772

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Out of the Refining Fire Test in our Kilns Into Your Permanent and Economical Buildings

PROGRESS, efficiency and economy are much in the thoughts of farmers, business men and home owners today. All realize that conditions have changed and new ideas and better materials must be sought in order to provide the best construction obtainable.

The purpose of building is not just to erect four walls, but to permanently establish efficiency in operation and economy in upkeep. In order to accomplish that purpose fully, it becomes necessary to select a building material which offers qualities superior to those commonly used.

40 Years of Experience Improves the Product

Macomb Glazed Hollow Building Blocks are made by a process which produces a much superior product. The excellence of the finished blocks is due first to the preparation of the clay by careful grinding, mixing, tempering, pressing and drying. Every step in the process is under skilful supervision. The experience gained in 40 years of clay working is put into every operation. The object is to bring the hollow clay blocks into the firing kilns in just the right condition to produce an extremely dense, hard, vitrified body with a smooth, glazed surface.

Many days and nights of vigilant watchfulness are required before the kiln fires have consumed every perishable particle in the clay. The intense heat in the kilns is run up to a temperature far above that used to burn unglazed hollow tile.

Intense Heat Makes Salt Glaze Possible

When the fire is hottest, salt is thrown into the kiln producing the glassy, salt glaze finish which marks these blocks forever as being superior in strength and durability. This glaze is your certificate of quality.

The fire test in our kilns is so severe and searching that only the imperishable blocks remain when the kiln is opened and the contents removed. We burn our blocks longer and in more intense heat to make them moisture proof, weather proof, decay proof, acid proof and everlastingly strong and durable.

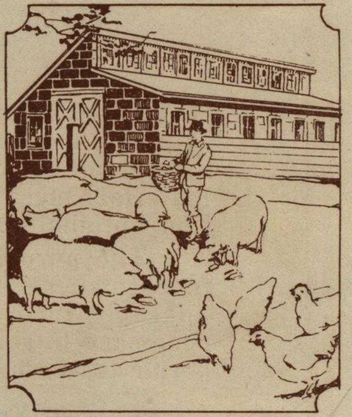
The supreme fire test in our kilns insures the buyer of Macomb Glazed Hollow Building Blocks that his money is being spent for the best and most economical material which modern skill and machinery can produce.

MACOMB SEWER PIPE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1883
MACOMB, ILL., U. S. A.

Copyright 1924, by Macomb Sewer Pipe Works.

Whatever You Plan to Build, Remember Glazed Building Blocks are Most Economical and Permanent

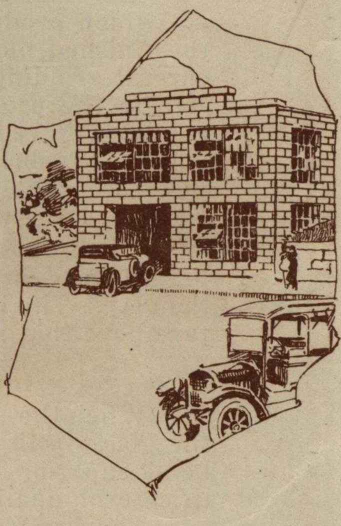
AS you read through this catalog you will find it interesting to observe how great a variety of buildings have been built with Macomb Glazed Building Blocks. On the farm and in town, the results are equally satisfactory.



True Economy Based On Efficiency

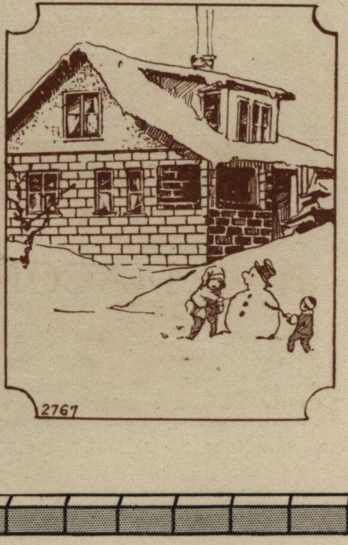
Whether a building is economical or not, depends on several factors. The first requirement is that the finished building will assist in accomplishing the purpose for which it was built. No matter how new a building is, if it does not help to produce more of milk, beef, hog flesh, eggs, or human comfort, it is not economical and never will be. It is expensive, regardless of how cheaply it was built. Every day's loss of production adds to the original cost.

A barn, hog house or chicken house built of Glazed Building Blocks is economical because it answers the purpose best and gets the desired work done most satisfactorily and profitably.



Low Cost May Mean Extravagance

Then again, economy is not to be considered on a basis of first cost alone. You wouldn't be interested in paper overalls, no matter how cheap they were. You know the first cost would have to be multiplied by the great number of pairs it would require to last as long as one pair of real denim overalls. The unusual fact about Glazed Building Blocks is that first cost is the total amount to figure on. That is because the first cost is the last and only cost. No further expense; no repairs, no paint, no upkeep, no deterioration, no decay.

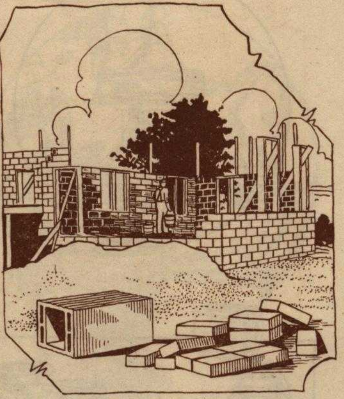


Wasted Time Is Money Lost

Besides all that, a building cannot be economical if it consumes a lot of the owner's time in making repairs. There are always a thousand and one chores to do without adding to them by putting up buildings which are sure to waste much valuable time in painting and repairing. A great deal of the long hours and overtime on the farm is due to repair jobs on non-permanent buildings. Such jobs usually must be done in good weather.

If you consider these factors carefully you will decide that the only building which is really economical is a permanent one. That is why we are so positive that Macomb Glazed Building Blocks are the most economical. They are the most permanent and at the same time best adapted to fulfill the purpose which the owner has in mind to accomplish. You save time, save repairs, get results and increase the value of your entire property when you use Glazed Hollow Building Blocks.

These Points of Superiority Make Our Blocks More Valuable Now and Cheaper as Years go by



JUST a little thought will convince you that the cost of a finished wall of Glazed Building Blocks compares favorably with any other type of construction. Do not overlook the fact that every time the mason sets a glazed block in the wall he makes the outside and the inside wall at one operation.

Rapid Construction Is Economical

Take a building which is boxed under the siding and lined inside the studding. First, the studding is sawed, set up, braced and plumbed. Then boxing is sawed and nailed on. Next, siding is cut and nailed on. Finally, the inside lining boards are cut and nailed on. After all those time consuming operations, the wall is not as thick, solid, weather proof or permanent as the Glazed Hollow Tile Wall.

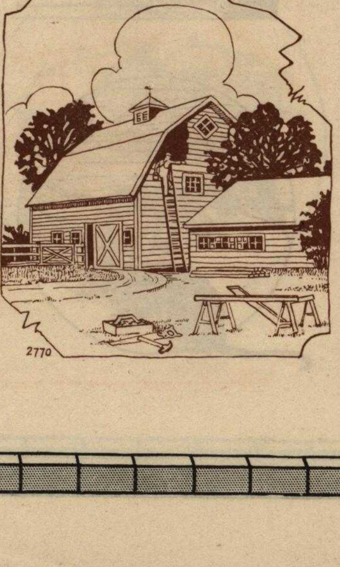
Easier to Build Than Smaller Units of Brick or Ordinary Hollow Tile

Or consider the labor required compared with brick. One 8″x8″x16″ Glazed Building Block occupies as much space in the wall as twelve brick. We do not need to tell you that it is cheaper for a mason to lay up one large unit than it is to handle, set, true up and plumb twelve smaller units. It does not require as much mortar, either. Also, note that one 8″x8″x16″ Glazed Building Block occupies a space equal to two ordinary unglazed 5″x8″x12″ hollow tile. Again, less mortar is used and less time consumed in laying. And anybody's time is worth much money now.

Safer Buildings with Less Fire Hazard

Many of the greatest and most disastrous fires would never have occurred if the first spark had not found a board floor or wood wall to ignite. Glazed Building Blocks are especially valuable in this respect because a fire cannot ignite them. They are fire resisting and act as a barrier to fire. Should the interior of the building be on fire, the hollow walls are there to baffle the advancing flames. If the fire starts outside the building, the hollow wall obstructs its entrance.

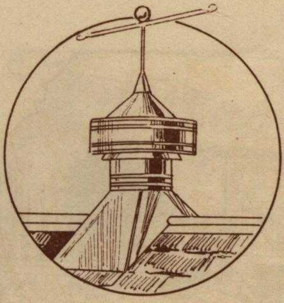
No Repairs Tomorrow or In Years to Come



Would you buy a suit of clothes if the clothier said the seams would rip after a while, the color would fade out and the material shrink up? You would tell him at once to show you something better. We are showing you something better in a building material. It will save your repair bills, save your time in the busy season, make painting and repainting unnecessary, save the cost of repair materials and paint, save you the disgust at a building which sags down as timbers decay or bulges out as boards spring loose where nails are rusted off. We open a permanent savings account for you.

Sanitary, Comfortable and Safe Housing for Your Stock, Poultry, Milk and Feed

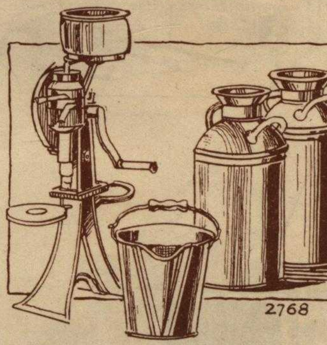
DOMESTIC animals and fowls of quality and good breeding are essential to the most profitable production. Every step upward in the process of domestication and better breeding has made them more accustomed to and more dependent on clean, comfortable living quarters. It is a great mistake to conclude that cows, pigs or chickens can be made to produce profitably while exposed to cold, dampness, filth, impure air and disease.



Easier to Provide Fresh Air and Ventilation

Poor ventilation creates dullness and destroys natural vigor and strength. Good ventilation and fresh air are equally essential to the well being of cows, hogs and chickens.

Ventilating engineers tell us that buildings with walls of Glazed Hollow Building Blocks are more easily ventilated than others because the walls have no cracks or crevices where air currents and counter drafts can enter and disturb the system of ventilation.



Better Facilities for Sanitary Housing

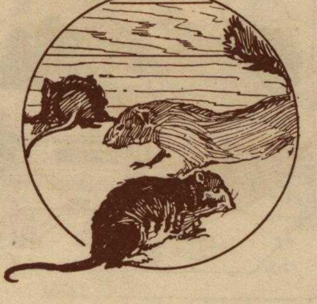
The universal demand for sanitary homes, schools and factories has a counterpart in the emphasis being placed on the need for sanitary barns, hog houses, chicken houses, etc. Germs and disease thrive on dirt and filth, but cows, hogs and chickens require clean, wholesome quarters to live in, to grow in and to produce profit in.

Cleaning, washing and disinfecting are facilitated where Glazed Hollow Walls are built. The smooth wall surface prevents dust, mites and lice from collecting. It is easy to wash the walls down frequently without injuring the Salt Glazed Blocks in any way.

Good ventilation and scrupulous cleanliness remove odors which would otherwise mingle with the milk and cause its rejection. It is easier to keep dust and dirt out of the milk, also.

Prevent Chill and Dampness

The dry floors and damp-proof, storm-proof walls of a Glazed Hollow Tile Building keep the occupants warm and comfortable during wet, chilly or cold weather. Comfortable quarters mean contentment, health and increased growth or production.



Exclude Destructive Pests and Vermin

Farm and city buildings should be constructed so as to keep out rats, mice, weazels and other pests. They destroy millions of dollars worth of grain, chickens and provisions every year. There are no knot holes or cracks through which to enter in a wall of Glazed Blocks. The pests cannot gnaw through one wall of Glazed Hollow Blocks, much less four.

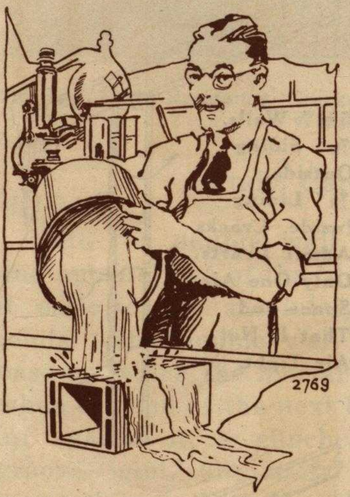
Our Glazed Building Blocks are Superior in Many Ways to the Less Permanent Building Materials

Two of the most important features of Macomb Glazed Building Blocks are the Vitrified, hard, dense, clay body and the Salt Glazed, smooth finish. Remember always that salt glazed clay is the best, strongest and longest lasting hollow tile you can buy.

You Can Readily Understand the Reasons

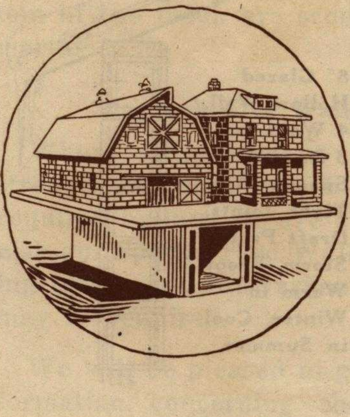
You need not visit our sample rooms or factory to satisfy yourself there is a great difference between ordinary hollow tile and our high quality Glazed Building Blocks. Look at a soft burned flower pot at home. You will notice that it is quite porous, absorbs moisture readily, is rough enough to catch dust, and is not burned hard enough to have great strength.

Then look at a porcelain bowl and pitcher in the bedroom. The clay is vitrified and bone hard. It is absolutely covered with a glazed finish which makes it easy to clean and waterproof. Our clay blocks are brown, but they are burned at a high temperature like the porcelain. They are Vitrified and have a glassy finish.



Nothing Else Like Glazed Blocks

The glazed surface is not like plating on metal which peels off, or paint on wood which wears off. It is inseparably combined with the vitrified body. Frost, heat, cold, acids or moisture cannot affect it or detach it from the strong, dense body. Chemists have poured sulphuric acid, nitric acid, muriatic acid and water over the blocks and soaked them in acids without injuring them. Vitrified Salt Glazed Clay has laid in the ground for years and soil acids, alkalis, sewer gases and sewage acids have not harmed it. Rust, rot, mould, corrosion, crumbling or decay cannot touch its hard, smooth body. No other material can be compared with Vitrified Salt Glazed Clay.



Wonderful Load Bearing Strength

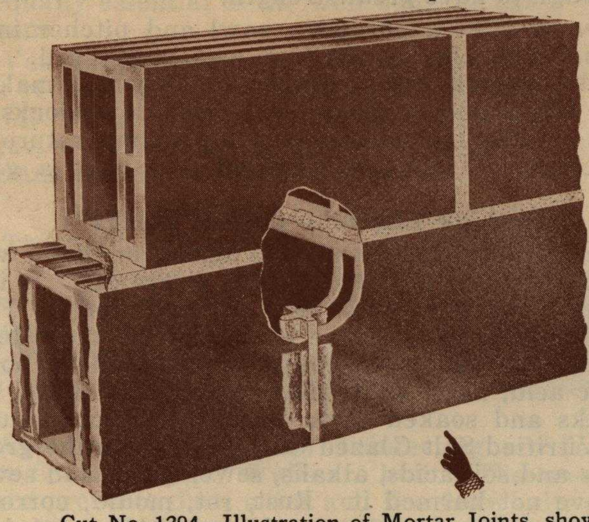
You might think that a block with so much hollow space would not be strong, but there is no question on that point. Note that the load bearing, outer walls are double and joined by a center web. Then recall what we said above about the blocks being harder and denser than ordinary blocks. There is absolutely no doubt about the supporting strength of Macomb Glazed Blocks, because an authentic test made by a qualified testing organization showed that one block had sufficient strength to support a load equal to the combined weight of a hollow tile house and barn.

The supporting strength of our Glazed Building Blocks is more than ample for all ordinary requirements. Where special conditions are involved like wide spans, they can be met by pilasters or piers constructed out of the tile itself.

Air Tight Construction, Four Walls and Three Dead Air Spaces, Provide Comfortable and Healthful Housing

The man who sits by the fire warming himself all day does not get much work done. Cows, pigs and chickens which are housed in cold buildings cannot be profitable producers. Too much of the feed they consume is used as fuel to keep them warm. A cold, damp, drafty building is certain to reduce the production of milk or eggs.

The farmer whose dairy herd, poultry or hogs are housed in a warm building in winter and a comfortable one in summer is much surer of a profit because he has milk, cream, hogs or eggs to sell when prices are most favorable to him. And his cost of production is less.

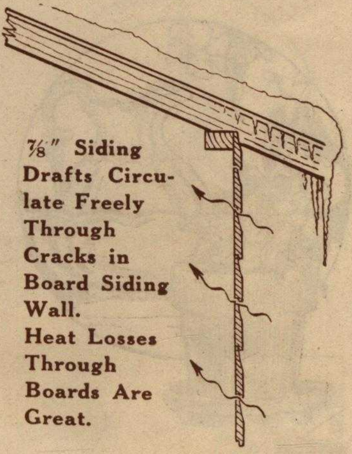


Cut No. 1294—Illustration of Mortar Joints, showing how the Double Wall holds the mortar and forms a tight dovetailed vertical joint.

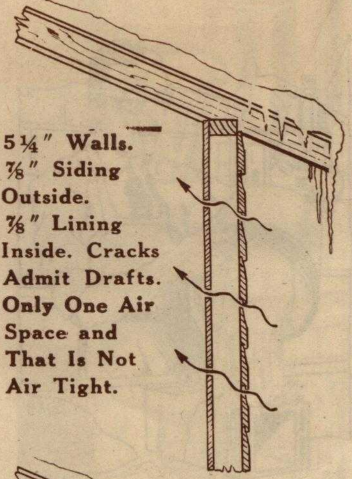
Warmth in winter and coolness in summer are as valuable to business men and homeowners as they are to farmers. Saving of fuel, merchandise or machinery, protection to health and enjoyment of comfort are very desirable and much sought after by builders everywhere.

The wide horizontal mortar joints and the dovetailed vertical joints make the wall thoroughly draft proof and air tight. There is no shrinkage or warping of the material to cause the opening up of cracks and crevices. You build a solid wall which remains permanently tight and sound.

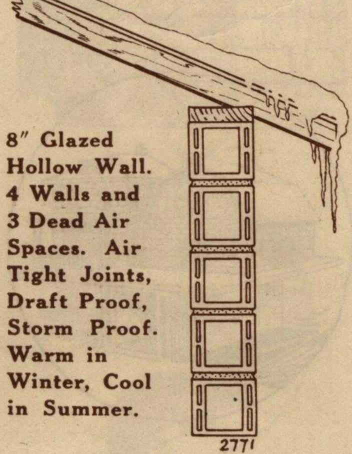
Compare the sections of three different types of walls shown at right. You see at a glance how much thicker the wall built of Glazed Building Blocks is and also why it is airtight against drafts and winds, insulated against extremes of cold and heat and proof against dampness.



⅞″ Siding Drafts Circulate Freely Through Cracks in Board Siding Wall. Heat Losses Through Boards Are Great.

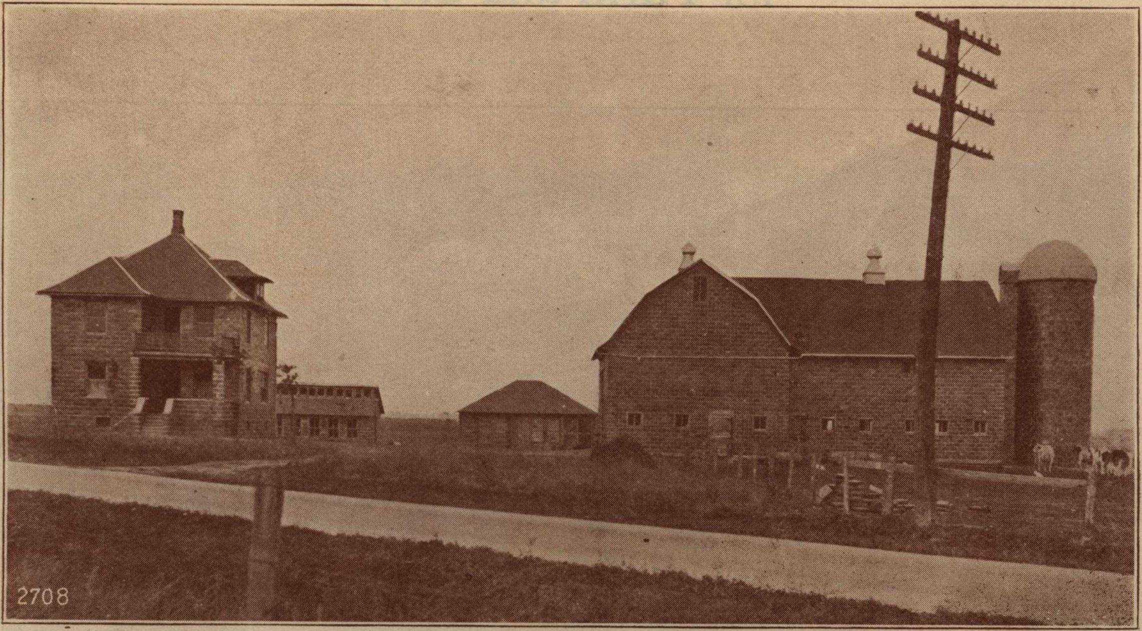


5¼″ Walls. ⅞″ Siding Outside. ⅞″ Lining Inside. Cracks Admit Drafts. Only One Air Space and That Is Not Air Tight.



8″ Glazed Hollow Wall. 4 Walls and 3 Dead Air Spaces. Air Tight Joints, Draft Proof, Storm Proof. Warm in Winter, Cool in Summer.

Four and Five Wall Glazed Building Blocks



Cut No. 2708—Residence, Chicken House, Dairy Barn and Dickey Silo, all built of Glazed Hollow Tile. Wm. C. Neimeyer, owner, Arlington Heights, Ill.

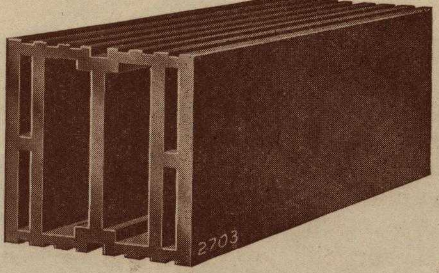
Study Carefully the Illustrations on Pages 8 and 9

Note the double wall for the inside and outside face of the tile, which makes it easy to get absolutely tight mortar joints. This double wall forms a broad base on which the mortar is spread, and when the end of the next block is pushed up against it, a clinched tongue and groove joint, absolutely air tight and water tight, is formed. The top and bottom of the block are scored to hold the mortar.

Macomb Five Wall Blocks

When extraordinary load bearing strength is desired or a five wall block is required by law, we are prepared to furnish our Special Five Wall Glazed Building Blocks and the various fittings which may be required.

We will be pleased to give you full information concerning the comparative strength of the four wall block and the five wall block. The same Vitrified body and Salt Glazed finish is furnished in the four wall and the five wall blocks.

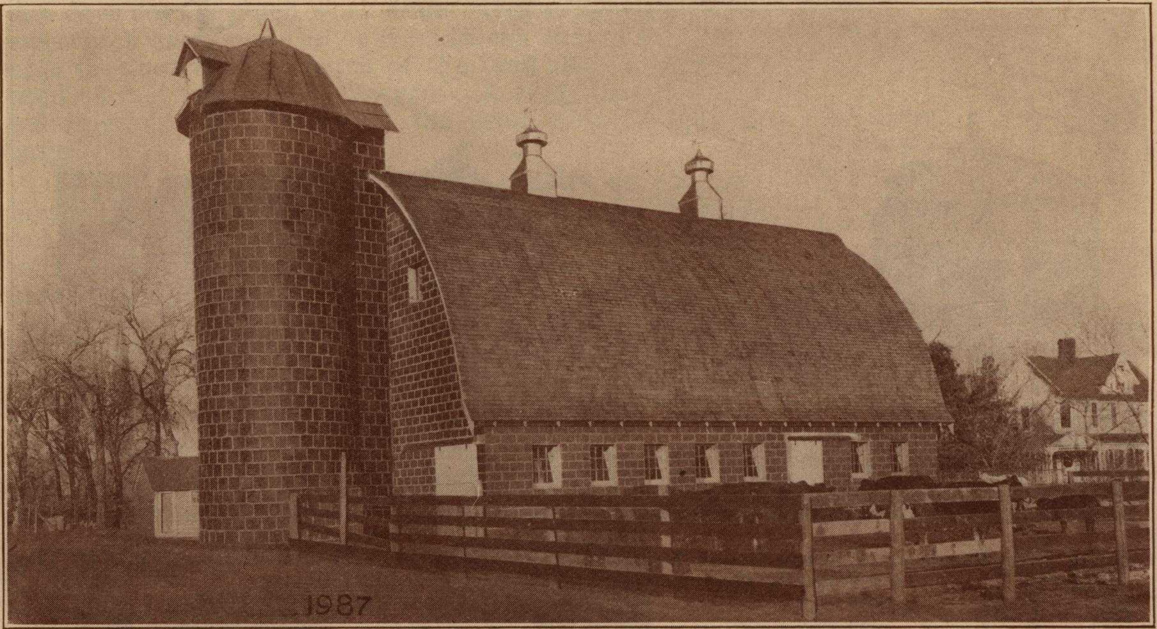


Cut No. 2703—8x8x16-inch Five Wall Glazed Building Block with center web running entire length of block, also made 6x8x16-inch.

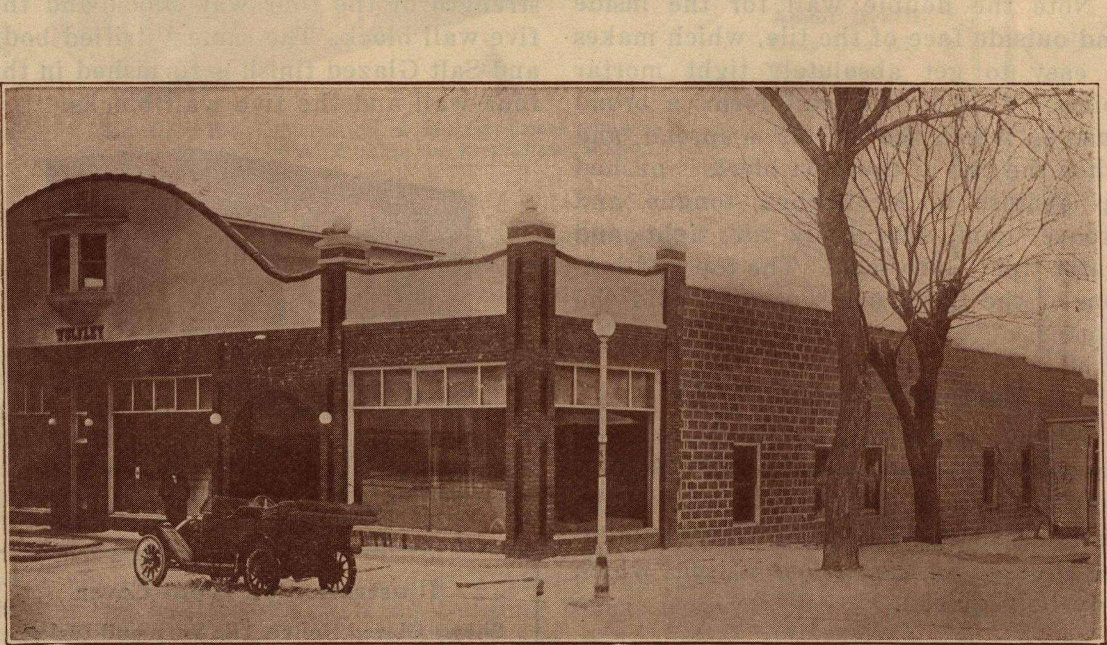
Illustration on Front Cover

Shows Glazed Hollow Tile Barn and Dickey Silo built by Fred Lind, Havens, Nebr.

Economical, Permanent and Attractive Buildings for Farm and City



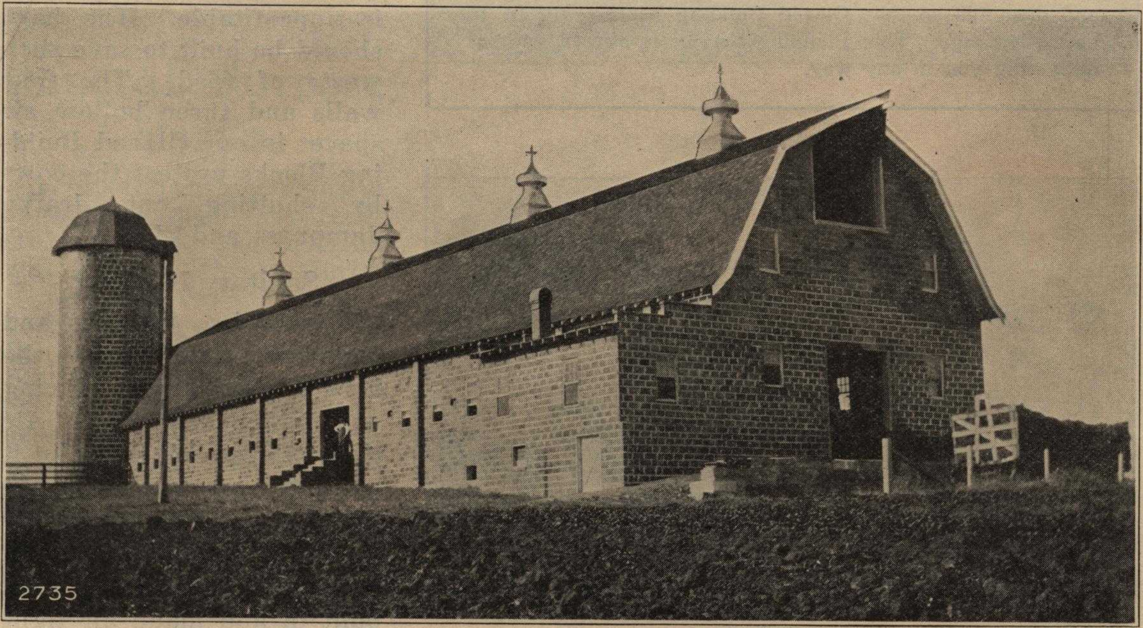
Cut No. 1987—Barn and Dickey Silo on farm of Robert Taylor, Abbott, Nebr. Both constructed of Glazed Hollow Building Blocks.



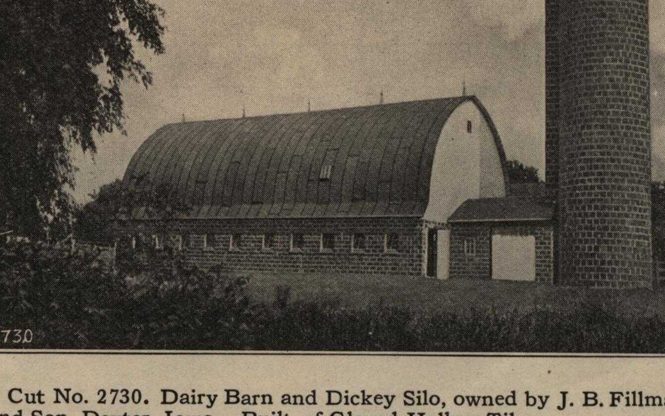
Cut No. 781—Wolfley Garage, Hiawatha, Kans. Side and rear walls of Glazed Hollow Building Blocks. Front wall Hollow Tile with Brick Veneer and Stucco Finish. Vitrified Wall Coping covers walls.

Dairy Barns Which Increase the Production of Milk

It is a demonstrated fact that clean and comfortable quarters have a great deal to do with the health, contentment and productiveness of good cows. Many dairymen are suffering constant losses because they do not have the proper housing for their herds.



Cut No. 2735—Dairy Barn, 43x168 feet, built of Glazed Building Blocks at State Hospital for Insane, Lincoln, Nebr. Dickey Glazed Hollow Tile Silo, 18x50 feet, with Glazed Tile Chute.



Cut No. 2730. Dairy Barn and Dickey Silo, owned by J. B. Fillman and Son, Dexter, Iowa. Built of Glazed Hollow Tile.

Efficiency in Dairy Barns

Well bred, intelligently fed and properly housed dairy herds have come to be such a dependable source of revenue that dairying has taken a place in the front rank of agricultural activities. This high place has not been attained, however, without some rules and regulations being set up with which owners of dairy cows must conform. The requirements of health departments call for healthy cows, kept in clean, sanitary and well ventilated barns.

Comfortable Quarters

The owner's desire for profit makes it imperative that the herd shall be kept warm in winter and comfortable in summer.

Feeding cows to heat them is unprofitable. The barn should be built to save such waste of feed. The four walls and three hollow air spaces in our Glazed Building Blocks protect the cows by shutting out drafts, dampness and chill.

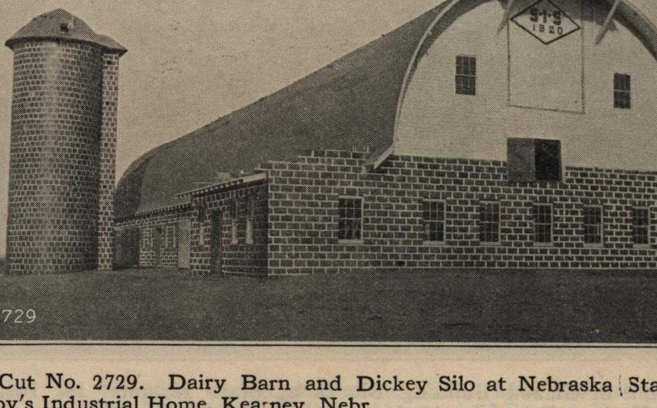
Sanitary Housing

Ventilation, sunlight and cleanliness help keep the herd healthy and producing at a minimum of cost. Air tight Glazed Walls make it easy to provide adequate ventilation. The walls may be washed down regularly. Plenty of windows can be built in and made air tight around the frames with our special jamb blocks.

We Will Help You Plan to Use Glazed Hollow Building Blocks

You are better able to determine the requirements for your buildings and we are always glad to make drawings which will embody the ideas you outline to us. We will offer any suggestions which may seem practical, letting you be the final judge as to their suitability.

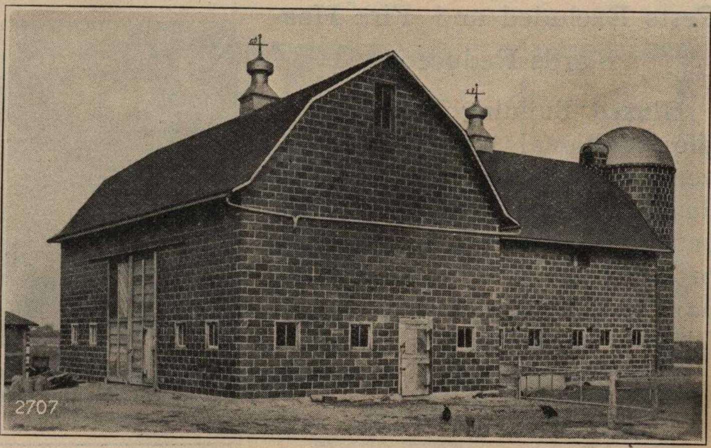
We can be of special assistance in laying out the walls and openings so that Glazed Building Blocks will fit to best advantage. This Planning Service is offered without obligating you in any way.



Cut No. 2729. Dairy Barn and Dickey Silo at Nebraska State Boy's Industrial Home, Kearney, Nebr.

Pride in Good Barns

Proud of the cows, proud of the barn and pleased with the profit returns—that is how the owner of a good herd in a Glazed Hollow Tile Barn feels. The barn looks good and its good appearance is everlasting. The profit returns are increased by the efficiency of operation and the reduction of maintenance expense.

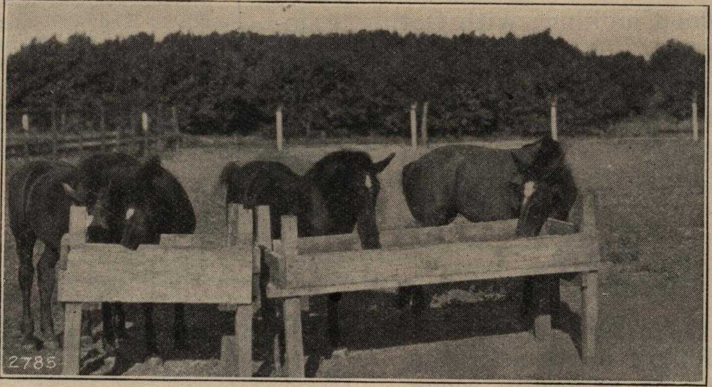


Cut No. 2707—Dairy Barn and Dickey Silo. Built of Glazed Hollow Tile Blocks. Owned by Wm. C. Neimeyer, Arlington Heights, Ill.

Stop the Losses

The owner of a Glazed Hollow Tile Barn never meets the discouraging experience of having hard earned gains dissipated by costly repairs and upkeep expense.

A Glazed Hollow Tile Barn not only protects the herd—it protects the pocketbook as well. Future bills are cancelled because the Glazed Building Blocks never rot, rust, crumble, decay or disintegrate. Painting is never needed outside or inside the walls.



General Purpose Barns

When the farmer plans to house stock, grain, hay, feed, etc., all under one roof, he will find no other material so well adapted to the purpose. He requires the same facilities for obtaining ventilation, cleanliness, sanitation, warmth in winter, coolness in summer and elimination of upkeep expense as the man who specializes in dairying.

Glazed Building Blocks meet all the requirements of a general purpose barn better than any other building material.

Cut No. 2704—Horse Barn Built of Glazed Building Blocks at State Hospital for Insane, Hastings, Nebr.

Pests Excluded and Fire Hazards Reduced

Glazed Building Blocks serve the additional purpose of preventing dampness, mold and the destructive rats, mice, etc., from causing great losses in the farm products stored in the barn. Fire hazards are reduced because the Glazed Blocks are fire resistive.

Suited to Any Plan

There need be no difficulty in the construction of such large and safe storage capacity in the Glazed Hollow Tile Barn. You can build it high and strong and good looking; with Gothic, gambrel or ordinary gabled roof, according to your own preference. In either case, you will have the finest barn you could possibly build from the plan selected.

Cut No. 1901—Cattle Shed, made of Glazed Hollow Building Blocks, on the farm of H. Hoye, Wood River, Neb.

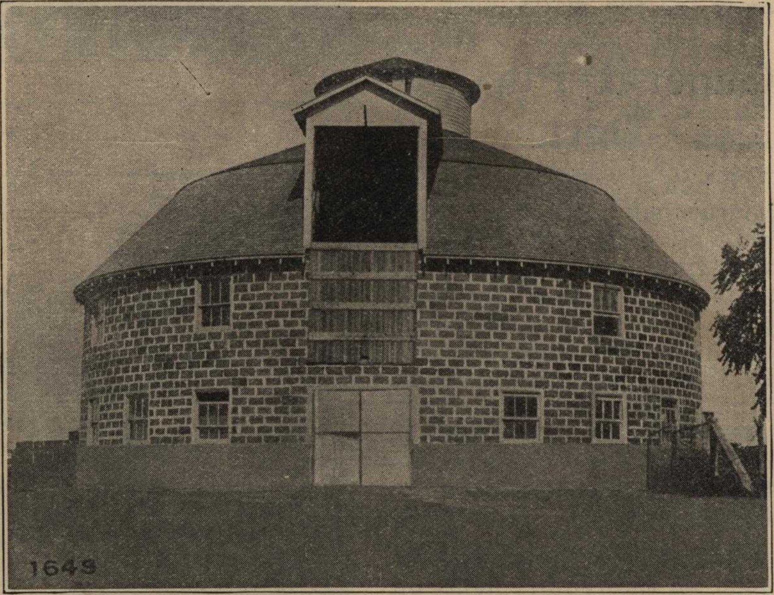
Cattle Feeding Sheds.

Many cattlemen like open feeding sheds, where the stock may be fed in the daytime, when the weather permits the cattle being out of doors during the winter. Glazed Building Blocks make the finest kind of a building for this purpose. The open side, of course, faces the south, so that the sun warms up the interior. The tile walls effectually shut off the winds from the other directions and provide ample protection during ordinary weather, allowing stock to get out of the barn for several hours during the day to obtain a healthful airing and exercise. See detail on page 33 showing how columns are made,

Round Barns

The convenience of Round Barns is coming to be generally recognized.

Practical floor arrangement is readily accomplished and a variety of floor plans may be chosen from. In addition to this, the silo can be located in the center of the barn, facilitating the feeding process and reducing the labor. Modern barn equipment can be adjusted to the round design as readily as to the rectangular shaped barn. Glazed Hollow Building Blocks are the proper and permanent material for this style of construction.



Cut No. 1649—Round Barn, 60 feet in diameter, owned by A. J. King, Grandview, Mo. A Dickey Glazed Hollow Tile Silo stands in the center of the barn, with its roof extending above the roof of the barn.

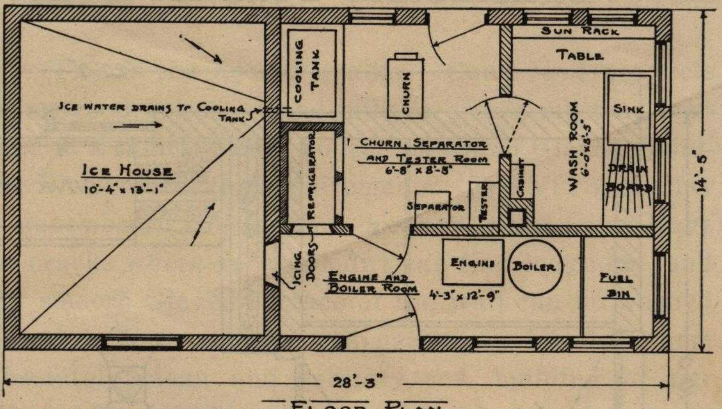
Ice Houses

An ample supply of ice is of greater economic importance in the country than in the city.

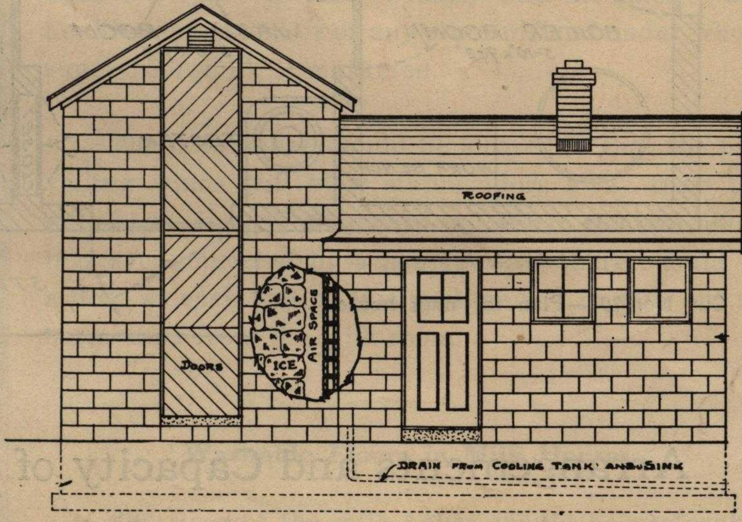
Not only is ice appreciated for the preservation of fresh meats, butter and other supplies for the farmer's own table, but the production of high-grade domestic dairy products is almost impossible without it. Many markets to which milk is now shipped demand that it be cooled, before shipping, to a degree not attainable without the use of ice. In a cold climate the cost of harvesting and storing is not great compared with the comfort it brings.

Combination Ice House and Milk House

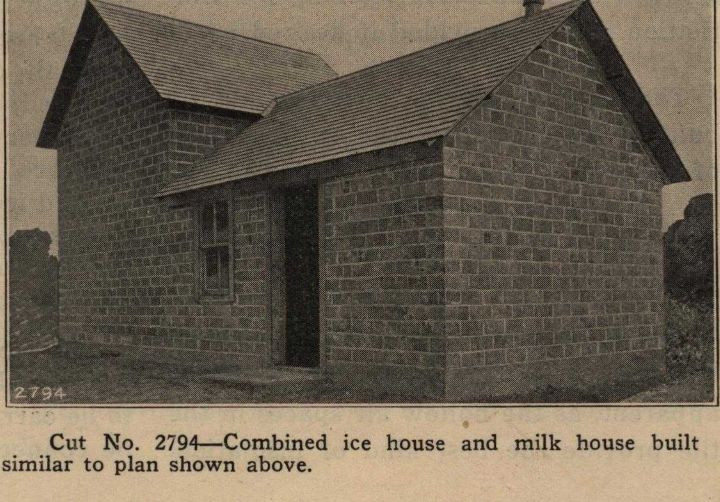
It is often found convenient to combine the ice house and the milk house into one building. This has a number of advantages in addition to saving the expense of one building. Less ice is required by this system. A convenient arrangement for a combined building of this sort is shown in Cut No. 2794. Ice water from the melting ice in both the ice house and the refrigerator is drained into the cooling tank in the milk room, so that less ice need be used to maintain the desired temperature in the cooling tank.



FLOOR PLAN

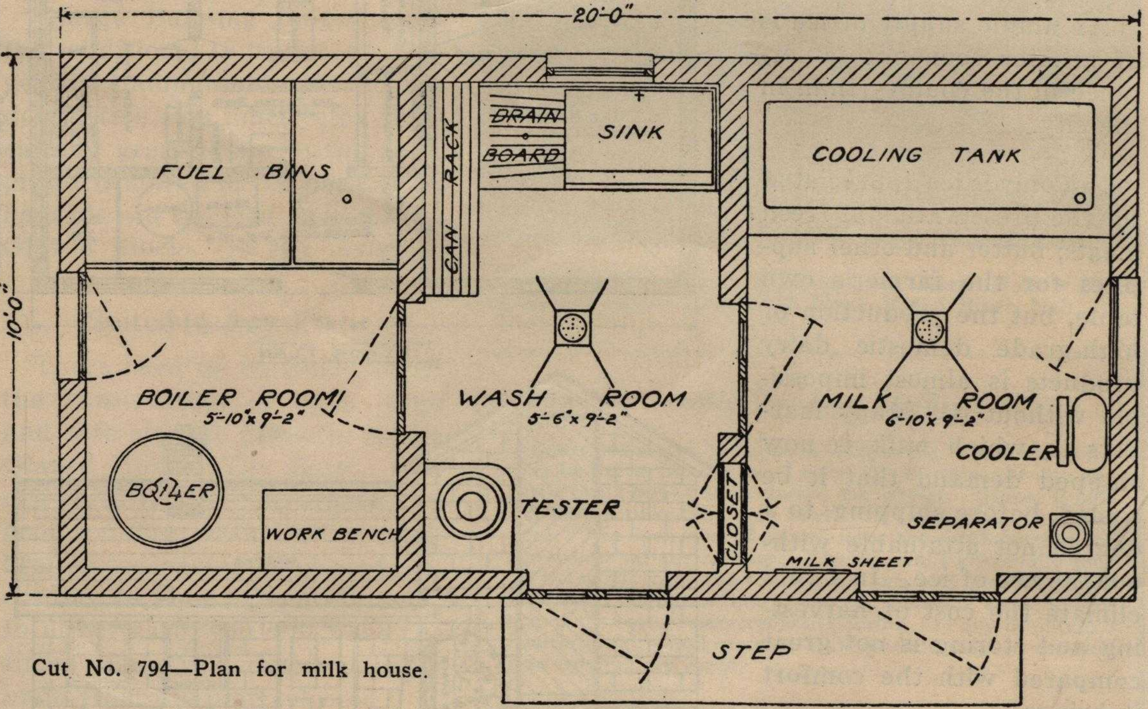


FRONT VIEW



Cut No. 2794—Combined ice house and milk house built similar to plan shown above.

Satisfactory Plan for Practical Milk House



Cut No. 794—Plan for milk house.

Arrangements and Capacity of the Ice House

An ice house should be built nearly square. The cakes should be packed close together, to avoid circulation of air through the mass. An opening for ventilation may be provided if desired.

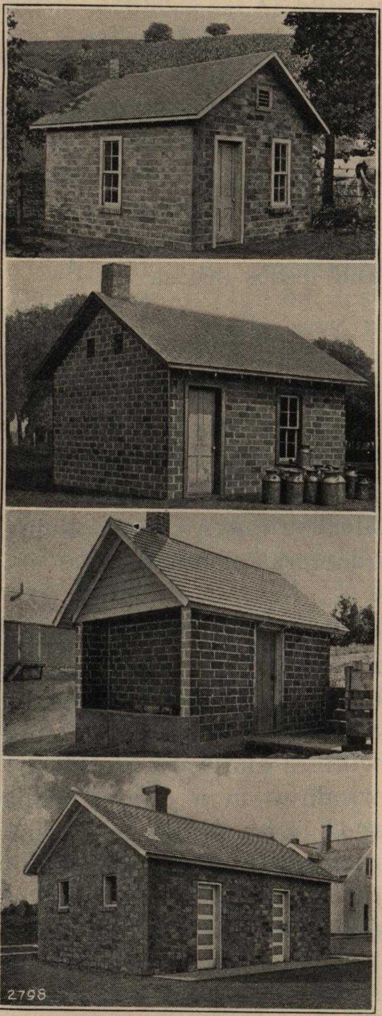
The floor of the ice house should be built of 4-inch hollow tile with a layer of concrete 2 inches thick on top of the tile. The floor should be sloped to a tile drain with a trap to prevent warm air entering the building.

The advantage of using Glazed Hollow Tile for the walls of an ice house will be apparent, as the hollow air spaces in the tile provide the best kind of insulation. It will not absorb moisture from the melting ice.

About 1,000 pounds of ice are required per year for cooling the cream from each cow. For cooling whole milk, two and one-half or three times as much ice is required, or about one and one-half tons of ice per cow. From forty to fifty cubic feet are required for storing a ton of packed ice. To this should be added the quantity of ice needed for home use, and the total quantity increased by about 15 per cent to allow for melting.

The ice house should be located close to the milk house, so that ice will not have to be carried far, and the same drain can be connected to both buildings.

Sanitary Milk Houses of Glazed Building Blocks



Cut No. 2798—The four pictures in the group above show how Glazed Building Blocks may be used to build varied types of large and small milk houses.

This is the age of quality. Good food products bring good prices. Good milk or cream must be handled in a **sanitary** milk house. Macomb Glazed Building Blocks meet the requirements. The Vitrified Clay cannot absorb moisture or odors; the tight joints leave no cracks where germs or dirt can find lodgment, and the smooth Glazed surface of the wall can be washed down daily or as often as necessary, keeping them absolutely clean and sanitary. A building of our Glazed Blocks will easily comply with the rules of any health department or of any other official under whose supervision milk is marketed.

The milk house should be located so that the prevailing winds will blow stable odors away from the milk house instead of toward it. When the two buildings are connected by a passageway, there should be a door at each end of this passageway to shut out all barn odors from the milk room.

Washable Floors in Milk Houses

The floor of the milk house should be preferably of Glazed tile, or at least tile underneath with a coating of concrete on top, to guard against dampness. The floor should slope to a tile drain, to carry away water after flushing the floor. This drain should also be connected to the cooling tank.

A Plan for Large Milk House

It is not possible to plan a dairy house that will suit all conditions, but the one shown in Cut No. 794, on page 16, has been designed by the United States Department of Agriculture to meet the needs of the average dairy that ships either milk or cream. For larger dairies the same plan may be used on a larger scale.

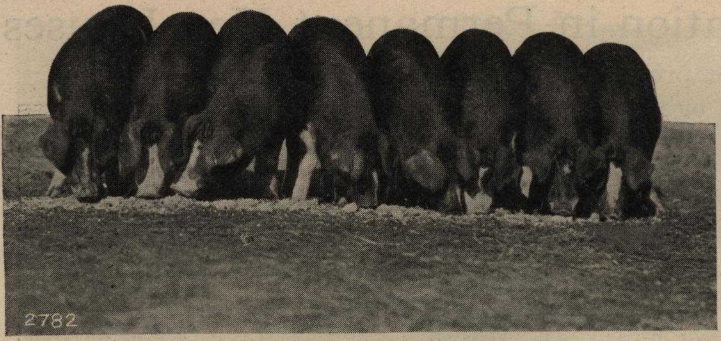
DO NOT HESITATE

Ask our Planning Service Department to assist you. We are always pleased to give aid to any who will consider the use of Glazed Building Blocks.

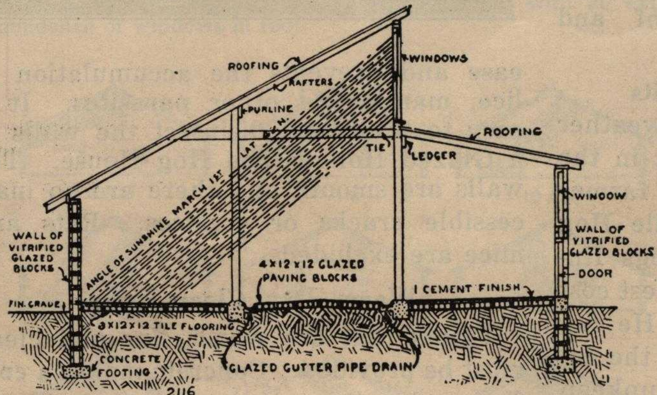
A Popular Type of Hog House

The Semi-Monitor Hog House is another popular type. It is built with windows on the south and ends at east and west. This type of building is suited to early farrowing, because the upper row of windows may be placed at proper height to direct sun rays into the north row of pens at the farrowing season. The height for these windows varies with date of farrowing, with the width of the building and with the latitude. The first thing to be determined, when planning this type, is the farrowing date. That is necessary to attain good results.

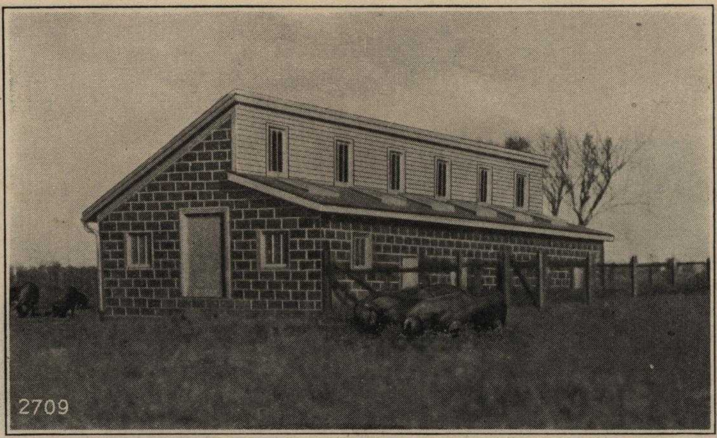
Drawing at left, Cut No. 2116, shows how sunlight shines into north row of pens, on March first, in a house 20 feet wide, located in latitude of Kansas or Missouri. The tops of the windows are 10 feet 6 inches from the floor. We will assist you to plan according to your own requirements.



Semi-Monitor Type Hog House



Cut No. 2116—Built with front side facing south. Vertical windows in roof may be placed at proper height so that rays from sun will shine into north row of pens at date when pigs are to farrow.



Cut No. 2709—Semi-Monitor type hog house built of Glazed Hollow Building Blocks.

Take Advantage

Tell us what your requirements are and let us offer our suggestions for using Glazed Hollow Building Blocks. No charge for this Planning Service.

Poultry Houses Which Insure Egg Production

Dampness, chill and drafts are all to be feared by the poultry raiser. Neither eggs nor weight will be produced in buildings which are not dry, warm, draft proof and well ventilated. Lice and mites must be wiped out.

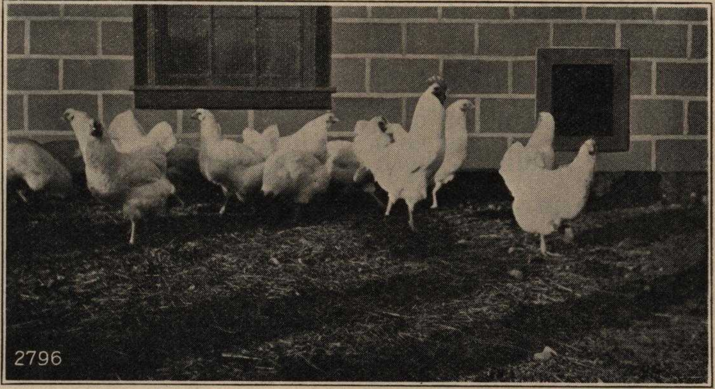
No other material can equal Macomb Glazed Hollow Building Blocks for Chicken Houses. The hollow air cells keep out dampness and insulate the walls against cold and heat. The air tight joints are draft and storm proof. The smooth wall gives no lodging place for lice and mites. It is easy to clean and disinfect the Glazed Tile and fixtures. Rats and pests cannot gnaw through the Vitrified Clay Blocks.

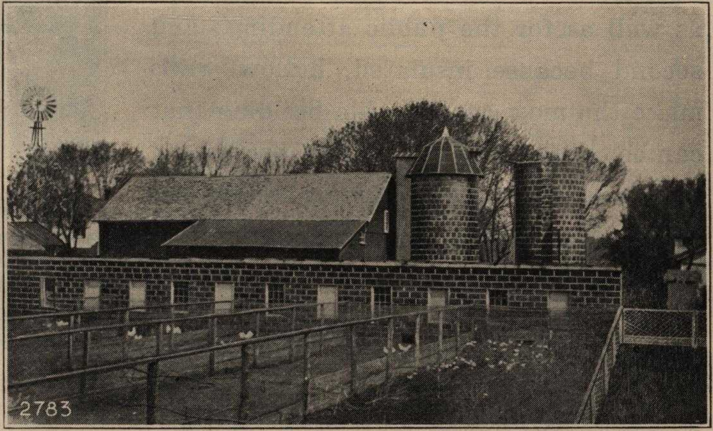
Thorough ventilation is easily provided. A Hollow Tile floor with 1-inch concrete covering may be laid.

There is no upkeep expense or repair cost with Glazed Building Blocks. The first cost is the last and only cost.

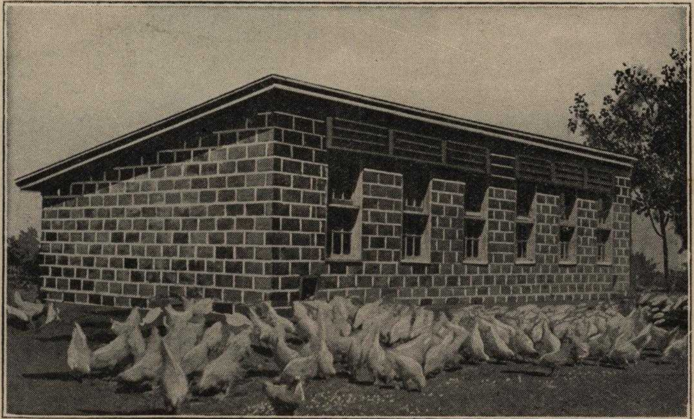
Your Hens Are Willing

To do better if you will give them a fair chance. Let us help you plan a Poultry House of Glazed Building Blocks for them to do their best in.





Cut No. 2783—This attractive, durable, serviceable poultry house is on farm of Palm and Palm, near Lincoln, Neb.



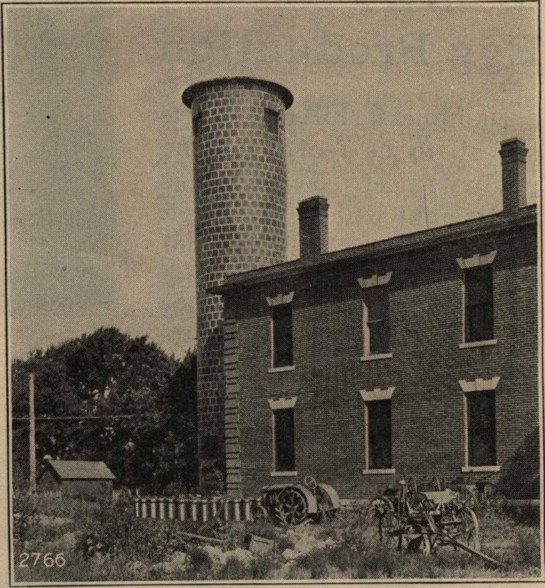
Cut No. 2804—Poultry house at Girls' Industrial Home, Geneva, Neb.

Stock Sale Pavilions

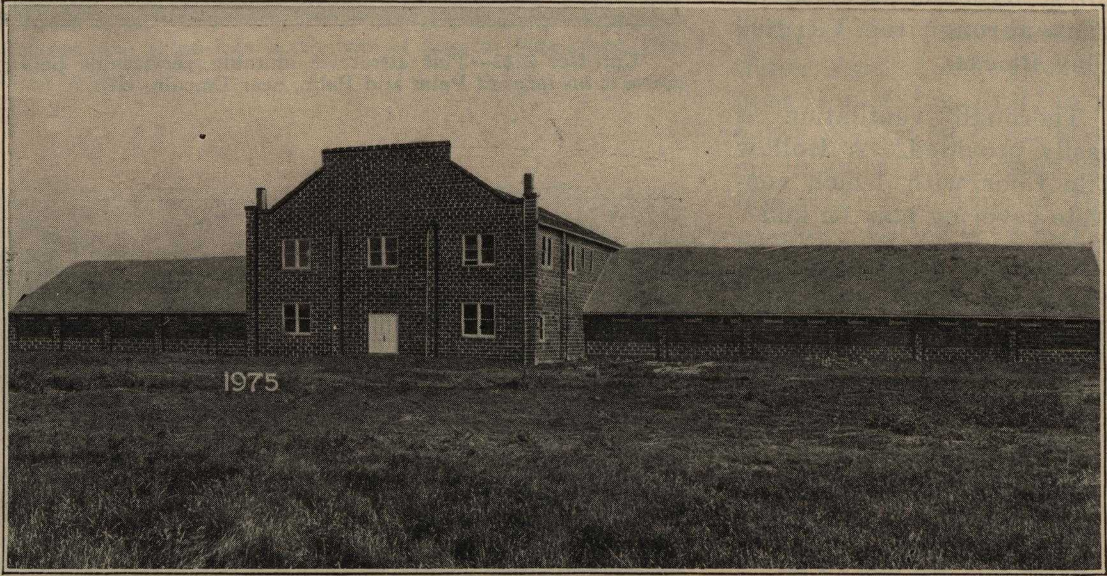
We have furnished our Glazed Blocks for the construction of a number of nice pavilion buildings, both for individuals on the farm, and for larger public pavilions erected by breeding and sales associations.

Our glazed blocks are particularly adapted for buildings of this sort, first for their fire resistive qualities, which afford protection for the high grade stock as well as for the public attending; and second because insulated, hollow walls make the most comfortable building that can be constructed. A wall of our heavy, load bearing blocks is amply strong for any size building of this type, and is easily adapted to any shape or style of building.

Fire Hose House



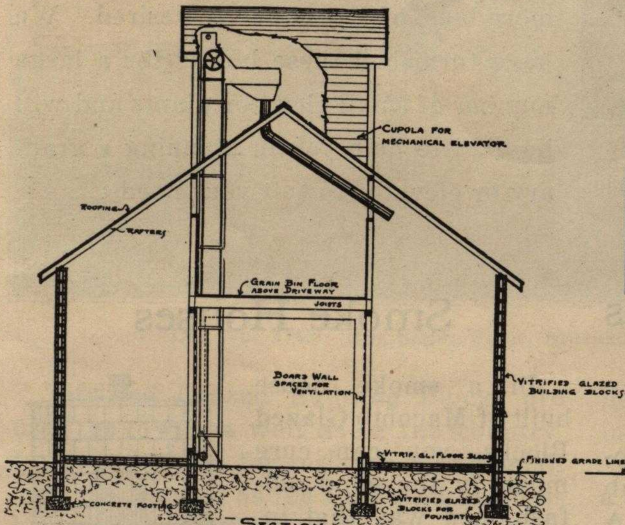
Cut No. 2766—Circular fire hose house built of Curved Glazed Hollow Blocks, adjoining fire department at Great Bend, Kans. The hose house is 56 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. The purpose of the building is to provide a place where expensive fire hose may be hung up, drained and dried out to prevent rapid deterioration.



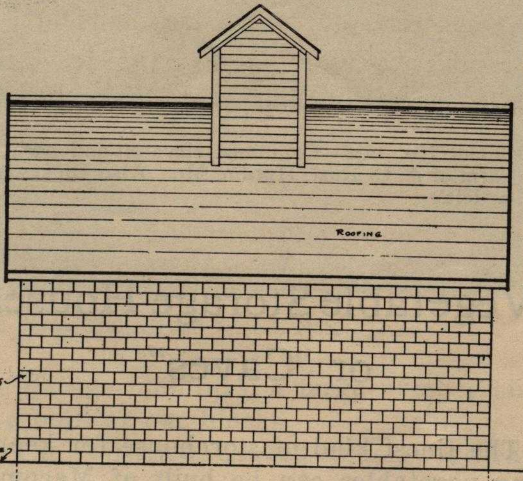
Cut No. 1975—Public sale pavilion, Manson Sales Association, Manson, Iowa. Main building 60 by 80 feet, two stories high, includes offices and seating arrangements with balcony. Used for sales and entertainments. There are three wings, each 100 feet long. One is used for cattle, another for horses and the third for swine. Walls throughout of Glazed Hollow Building Blocks.

Corn Cribs and Granaries

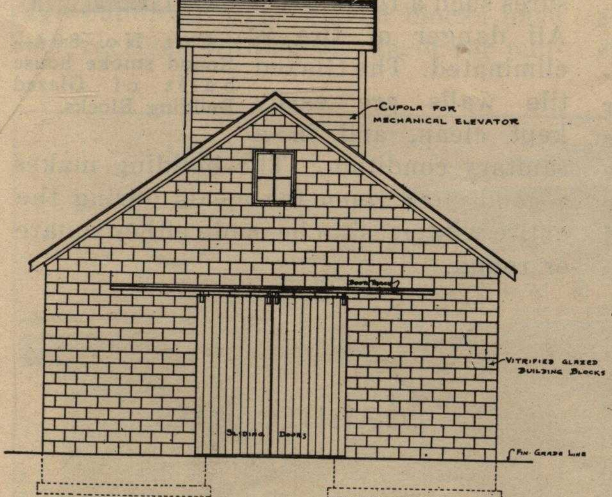
Vitrified Glazed Building Blocks will make you a good, serviceable granary or corn crib, a building that is permanent and fire resistive, and that will keep the rats and mice out of the grain. The grain will not stick to the smooth, glazed wall surface, and any kind of grain will be kept in perfect condition. The glazed hollow blocks can be used for the floor of bins and cribs as well as for the side walls, keeping out the rats and mice from all directions. It is easy to sweep out a bin having this smooth glazed surface on all sides, keeping it absolutely clean.


Cupola for mechanical elevator
Roofing
Rafters
Grain Bin Floor above Driveway
Joists
Board Wall spaced for Ventilation
Vitrified Glazed Building Blocks
Vitrif. Gl. Floor Blocks
Finished Grade Line
Concrete Footing
Vitrified Glazed Blocks for Foundation

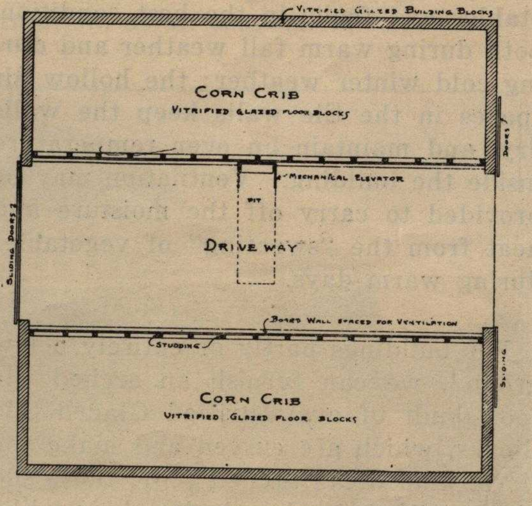
SECTION



SIDE ELEVATION


Cupola for mechanical elevator
Door Track
Vitrified Glazed Building Blocks
Sliding Doors
Fin. Grade Line

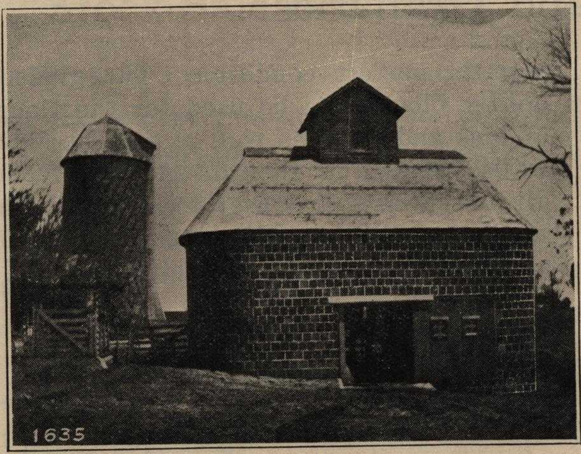
FRONT ELEVATION


Vitrified Glazed Building Blocks
Corn Crib
Vitrified Glazed Floor Blocks
Doors
Mechanical Elevator
Pit
Sliding Doors
Drive way
Board Wall spaced for Ventilation
Studding
Sliding
Corn Crib
Vitrified Glazed Floor Blocks

FLOOR PLAN

Cut No. 800—A convenient corn crib, with mechanical elevator and grain bins above central driveway. The inside wall of each crib, next to the driveway, may be built of open slat work, allowing plenty of air for the curing of corn that is not entirely dry. By giving the roof a steep pitch, or making the side walls a little higher, room may be provided for additional bins above the driveway, for small grains or additional corn storage. In winter the driveway space may be used for storing wagons or implements if desired.

2751



Cut No. 1635—Combined elevator and barn on farm of A. C. Rust, Hardin, Mo. Also Dickey silo at left.

Farm Elevators or Granaries

Our curved, glazed Hollow Blocks also make the finest kind of grain bins, either single bins or a group of two or more bins, of any capacity desired. We have furnished these blocks for a large number of small elevator plants and will be glad to help you in planning a granary or elevator to suit your needs.

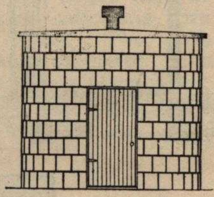
Vegetable Storage Houses or "Caves"

The finest kind of storehouse for keeping vegetables can be built of Macomb Vitrified Glazed Building Blocks. A building of this material will keep vegetables and fruits in the best condition, both during warm fall weather and during cold winter weather; the hollow air spaces in the tile walls keep the walls dry, and maintain an even temperature inside the building. Ventilation may be provided to carry off the moisture and heat from the "sweating" of vegetables during warm days.

For buildings partly or entirely below ground, we can furnish an arched tile roof, built of our Vitrified Glazed Silo Blocks, which are curved and make the finest kind of an arched roof; these silo blocks are vitrified and glazed, just like the Building Blocks.

Our Farm Buildings Department will be glad to help you plan a storage house for your needs.

Smoke Houses



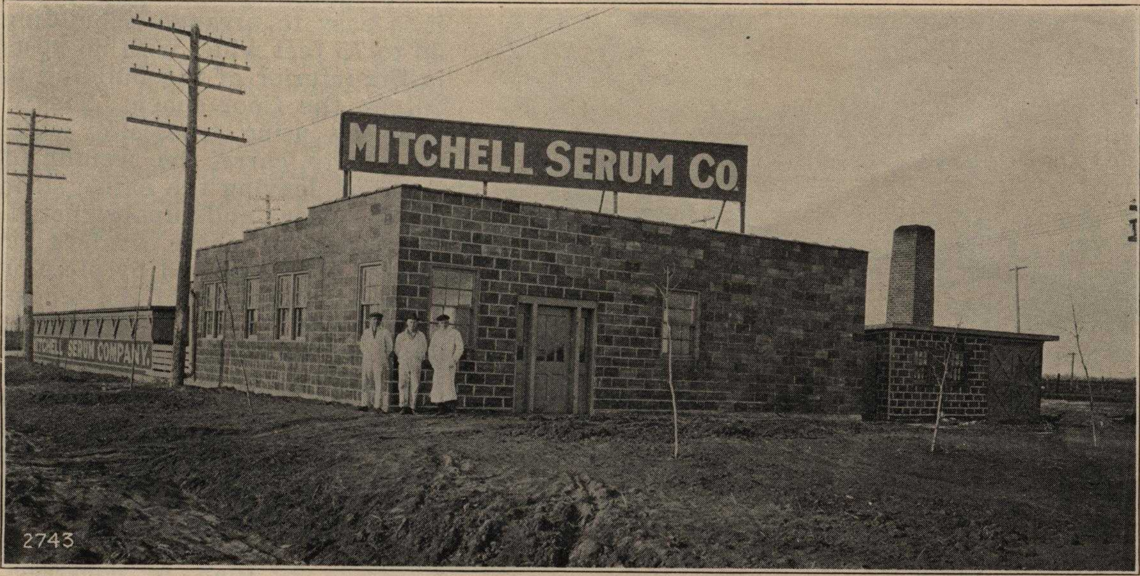
Cut No. 804—Round smoke house built of Glazed Building Blocks.

In a smoke house built of Macomb Glazed Blocks, you can cure meats in the good old-fashioned way that insures such a fine flavor. All danger of fire is eliminated. The Glazed tile walls are easily kept clean, and in a sanitary condition. The building makes a good store room for meats during the entire winter. Can be made either square or round.

Manure Pits

Glazed Building Blocks will make a good manure pit and save valuable fertilizer, easily and quickly built. Only a small number of blocks are required. Order a few extra blocks for this purpose when you are purchasing material for other farm buildings.

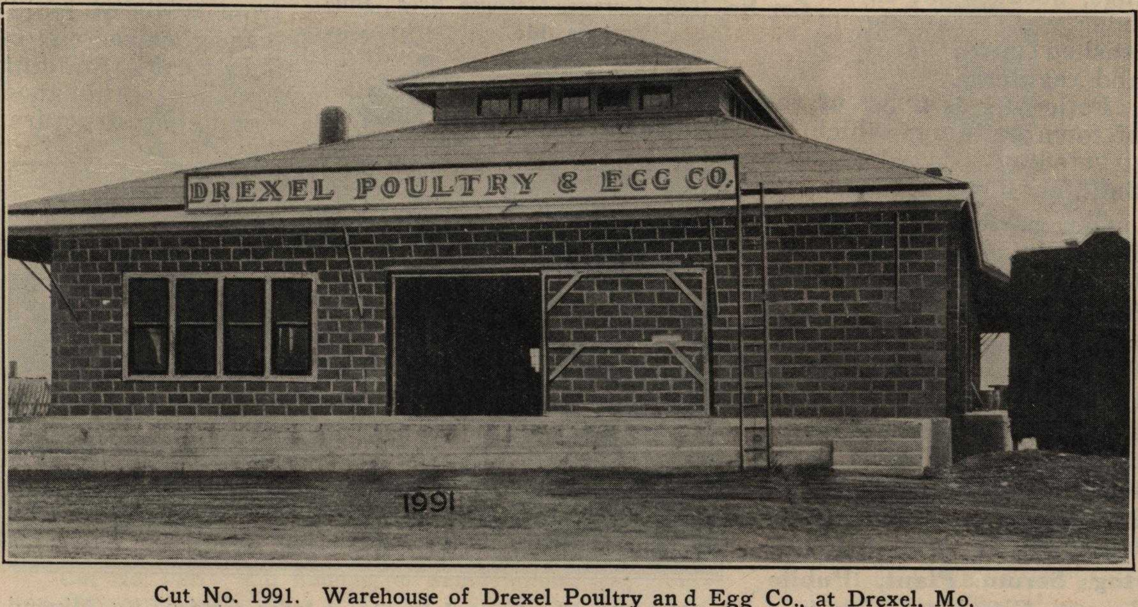
Use Glazed Building Blocks for Town Buildings



Cut No. 2743. Hog Serum Plant, Mitchell Serum Co., Grand Island, Neb.

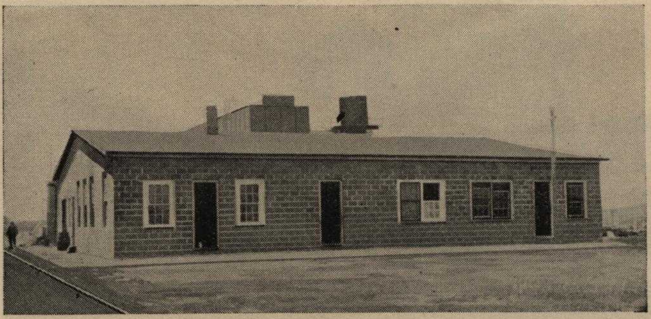
Vitrified Glazed Building Blocks are used in town as well as in the country, for foundations, for residences and small garages, as well as for store and business buildings, warehouses, elevators and garage buildings. The glazed blocks have been received with special favor for public garage buildings, a large number being built of our blocks.

The Vitrified Glazed Blocks present a neat and pleasing appearance in the finished wall, and make an attractive, serviceable building, of permanent construction, at an economical expense.



Cut No. 1991. Warehouse of Drexel Poultry an d Egg Co., at Drexel, Mo.

Economical and Substantial Town Buildings



Cut No. 1897—The Hord Potash Company, Lakeside, Neb., specified Glazed Hollow Building Blocks. As a result they have a durable, attractive, economical office building.

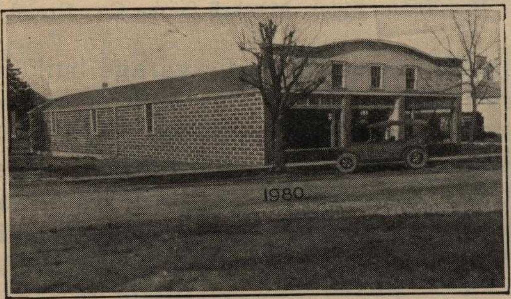
Glazed Building Blocks make attractive, serviceable and substantial town buildings, which are both economical and permanent. We can assist you to plan to use these blocks in any type of building you have in mind to build.

Glazed Blocks lay up faster than brick. They make a wall which has better insulating qualities than brick. They are peculiarly adapted to garage buildings, because the inside walls can be washed down easily and regularly.

Following is a list of the many types of town buildings which have been constructed of Glazed Hollow Building Blocks:

Garage, Residence, Office Building, Cigar Humidor Vaults, Real Estate Office, Business Building, Blacksmith Shop, Club House, Engine Room, Coal Shed, Lumber Shed, Elevator Building, Warehouse, Motion Picture House, Cheese Factory, Cold Storage Plant, Packing House, Ice Plant, Mill Building, Potash Plant, Hog Serum Plant, Public Garage, Fire Hose House.

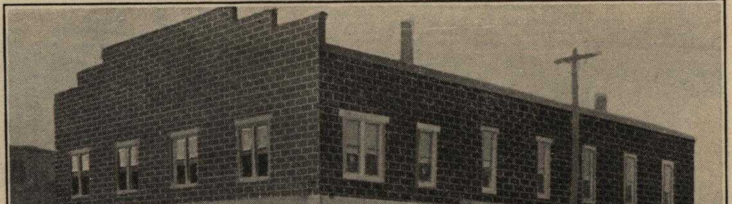
For garages, warehouses, etc., it is easy to arrange a building 50 to 75 feet wide, with no posts in the interior of the building to cut up the floor space. This is done by using trusses or steel girders to carry the weight of the roof, leaving the entire floor space clear and unobstructed. The ends of these girders or trusses are supported by piers or pilasters, built out of the blocks themselves. A detail sketch on page 33 shows how the blocks are laid up to form these pilasters. By running reinforcing rods in these pilasters they can be made as strong as is required by the load which is to be supported. They have been used for a 50 foot span, without any reinforcing steel in the pilasters.



Cut No. 1980—Garage, McGuire Bros., Blue Springs, Mo.

Plan to construct the front wall of your building in a manner which will lend added attractiveness. Careful designing will make a great improvement in the finished result. Call on us for assistance.

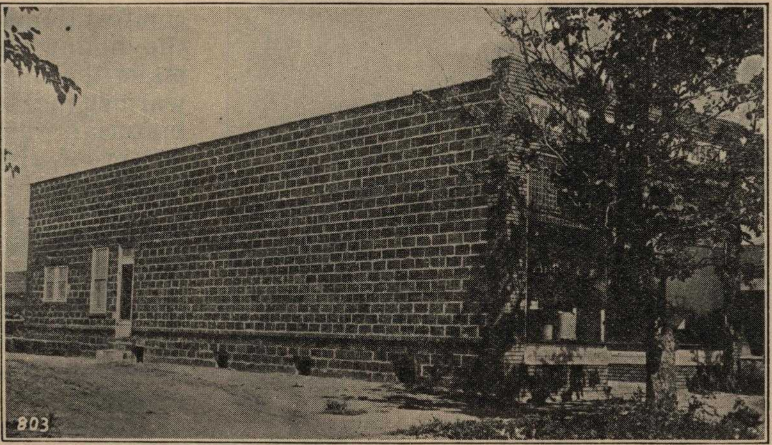
Dickey FACE-WALL COPING is adapted to use on the front walls of buildings constructed of Glazed Building Blocks. It will add much to the good appearance of the completed structure.



Cut No. 1906—Warehouse, J. W. Shrout & Son, Garden City, Missouri.

Mills, Elevators and Creameries

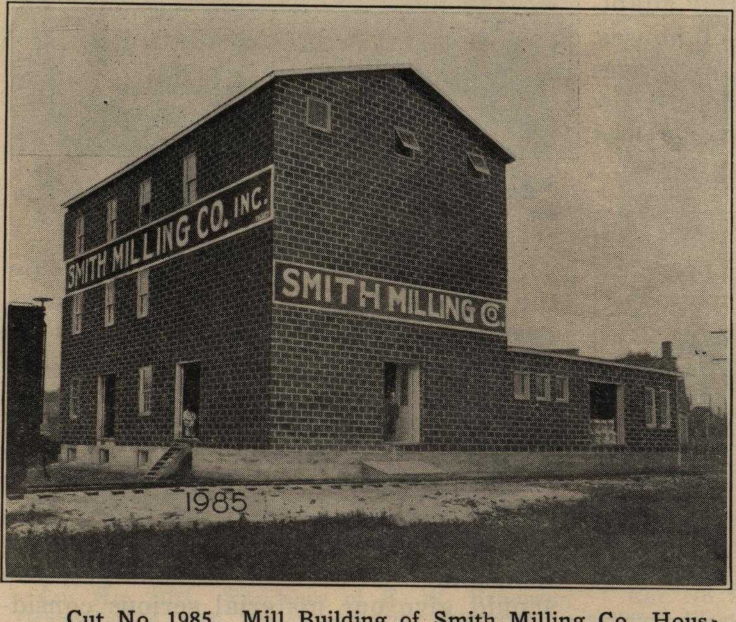
Vitrified Glazed Blocks are being used extensively in many parts of the country, for mills, elevators and storage tanks for grain. The entire plant may be built of Vitrified Glazed Blocks, the regular Building Blocks being used for the walls of the head house, machinery room, and all buildings; the storage tanks and grain bins are built of the curved Silo Blocks, also Vitrified and Glazed. This makes a fire resisting plant, of attractive and pleasing appearance, and the smooth glazed wall surface is a big advantage in an elevator.



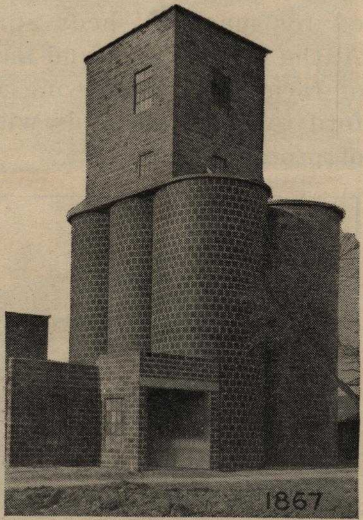
Cut No. 803. Creamery Station and Warehouse Building, Farmers' Co-operative Association, Windom, Kan.

The Silo Blocks for grain tanks are designed to hold reinforcing rods to carry the outward pressure of the grain, and we furnish with the blocks the necessary reinforcing for any size grain tanks. Complete booklet on elevators and grain storage tanks sent on request.

If there is one building more than others that needs to be always clean and sanitary, it is a creamery. Glazed Building Blocks are ideal for this purpose. Being Vitrified and Glazed the tile walls cannot absorb odors which might affect the quality of the product. The smooth glazed surface of the walls may be easily washed down and kept absolutely clean at all times.



Cut No. 1985. Mill Building of Smith Milling Co., Houston, Texas.



Cut No. 1867. Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Assn., Grand Island, Neb. Entire plant built of Glazed Blocks.

Vitrified Building Blocks for Foundations

Macomb Vitrified Building Blocks are admirably adapted for foundations for all kinds of buildings, either residences, farm buildings of any kind, or warehouse and business buildings.

Being Vitrified, the blocks are impervious, cannot absorb water, and, therefore, will not scale off or disintegrate, and are unaffected by freezing and thawing. They will last forever when used below the surface of the ground, as well as in walls above ground.

Cut No. 2738. Rural School Building, District No. 41, Powhattan, Kan. Basement Walls of Vitrified Hollow Building Blocks. Upper Walls of Hollow Tile with Stucco Finish.

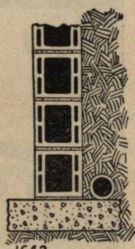
Where a basement under the building is desired, the blocks are particularly desirable, as they insure a warm, dry basement absolutely shutting out all dampness, and keep an even temperature, cooler in summer and warmer in winter than any other kind of wall.

Building Blocks lay up very rapidly, and make an economical foundation wall. Their cost compares favorably with any other material used for this purpose. The square blocks fit into the wall easily and quickly; no breaking to fit as with stone, and no form work necessary as is the case with concrete foundations.

For ordinary buildings, a foundation wall 8 inches thick, built of the 8x8x16 blocks, is amply strong. For some large residences, we have built a foundation wall 12 inches thick, made by placing an 8x8x16 and a 4x8x16 block side by side, alternating the courses to break joints and tie the wall together.

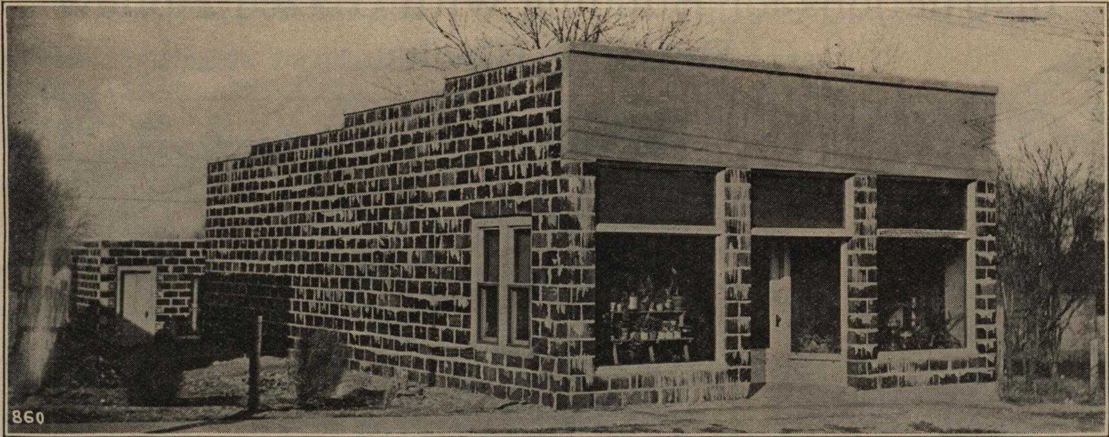
Where extra strength is required in a foundation wall, piers or pilasters may be built as required, out of the blocks themselves, by using corner blocks which have the openings running vertical, and filling them with concrete. This makes a solid post 16 inches square, in which reinforcing rods may be run if desired. A detail sketch on page 35 shows how the blocks are laid up to form these pilasters.

Vitrified Drain Tile Around Foundation



1642

Where a foundation encloses a basement, a Macomb Vitrified tile drain should be laid around the footing of the foundation wall to prevent dampness in the basement. This should be done whether the wall is Hollow Tile, Concrete or Stone. Our 4-inch Vitrified Drain Tile is laid with open joints outside the wall, draining to an outlet on lower ground or into an underground gravel sink pit. This tile drain carries off all excess ground water and prevents such water from seeping through the foundation or up through the basement floor.



Cut No. 860. An example of poor workmanship. There is no excuse for such work.

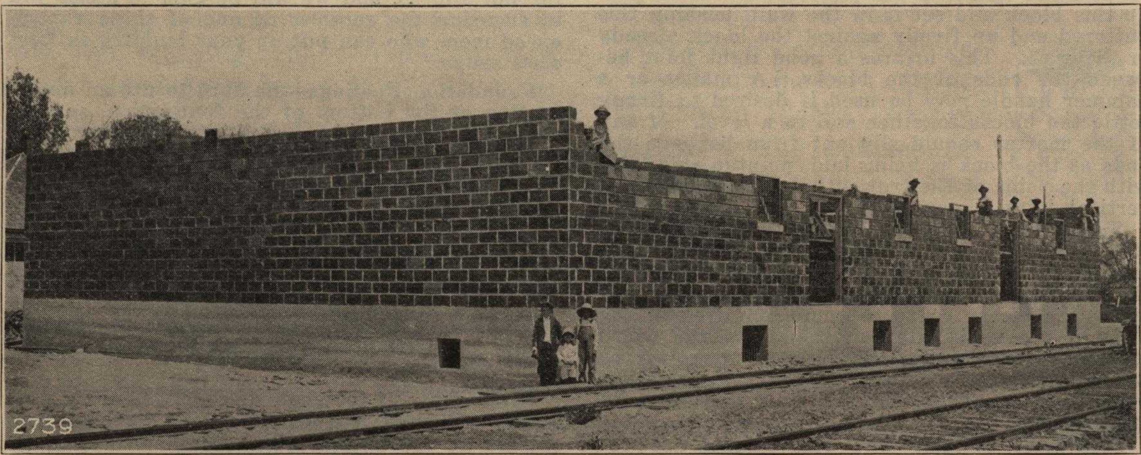
Insist on Clean Walls

Care should be taken in laying up walls of these Glazed Blocks, to avoid getting mortar stain on the face of the blocks. Mortar stains or streaks, where the mortar has run down from the joint above, spoil the appearance of the building. This can easily be avoided by having the mortar quite thick or stiff, so that it will not run easily, and by wiping off the face of each course of blocks as it is laid, using a heavy cloth; a piece of gunny sack or old carpet is good for this purpose.

Mortar stain can be removed from the blocks after the wall is finished, by using muriatic acid, applied with a stiff scrub brush. Commercial muriatic acid can be obtained at any drug store, at a small cost, and cuts the mortar spots off quite easily. The muriatic acid should not be placed in a tin vessel.

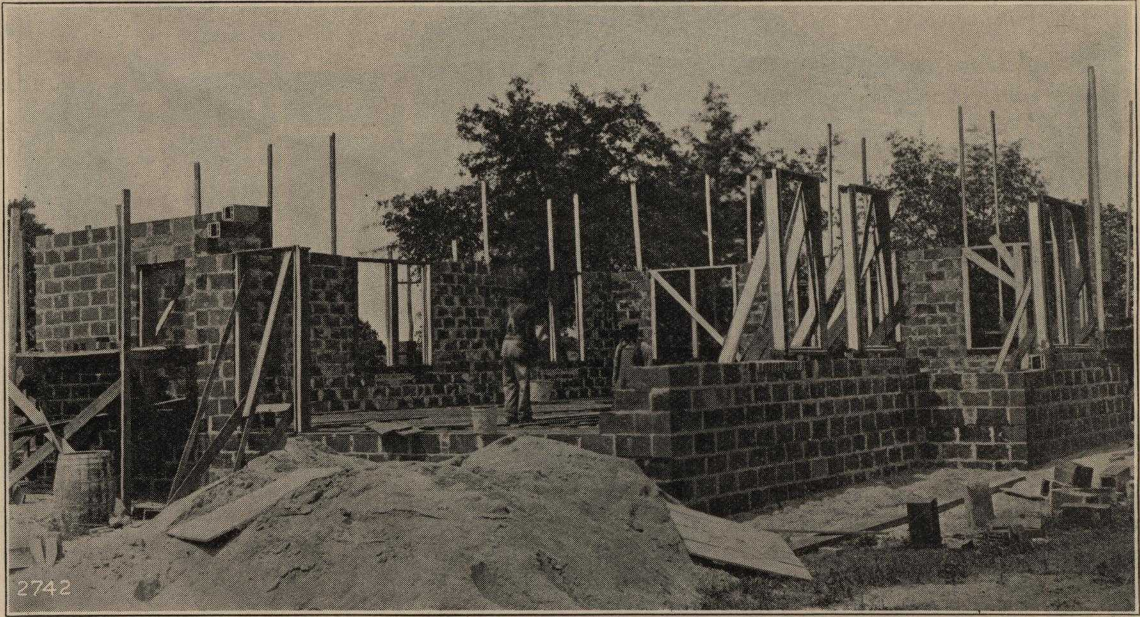
Get Tight Mortar Joints

See that the vertical mortar joints between the ends of the blocks are made tight. Watch the mason, and see that he gets the joints well filled with mortar. If there are any joints left open after a wall is finished, he should go back over them and point them up, and see that every joint is completely filled with mortar, from top to bottom.



Cut No. 2739. An example of clean, careful work. Warehouse built by Grovier Produce Co., Larned, Kan.

Instructions for Building with Glazed Hollow Building Blocks



Cut No. 2742. Construction of Residence for Wm. J. Seale, Sumter, S. C. Blocks were not cleaned because stucco was to be applied.

Mortar—A good stiff mortar should be used in laying our blocks. A thin, sloppy mortar mixture will not give a good job with these heavy blocks. We recommend a **mortar mixture of one part of cement to two parts of clean, sharp sand, tempered with not to exceed ten per cent of lime.** Lime mortar contracts in setting, and does not make as tight a joint.

Laying Blocks—In laying these blocks, the mason will find it convenient to set each block on end on his mortar board, and thoroughly butter one end of the block with mortar. Then pick up this block and set it in the wall, pushing this buttered end up firmly against the block already in the wall. This insures a good tight joint between the ends of the blocks. A mallet or a hammer handle may be used if desired to firmly settle the blocks together and to a level. If any of the mortar should slip out from between the ends as the block is being laid, pointup this joint with the point of the trowel, being sure that each vertical joint is entirely filled with mortar.

Space First Course—In starting a wall of Dickey Blocks, we recommend that the mason lay the first course of blocks along the top of the foundation, loose, without any mortar, and space the blocks so as to come out even at the ends of the wall. He can then vary the width of the mortar joints, making them narrower or wider as may be necessary, in order to come out even at the corners of the wall and next to openings.

Plenty of Mortar—The best results are obtained by making the finished mortar joints, that is, the vertical joints between the ends of the blocks, a little less than one-half inch wide. Put plenty of mortar on the end of the block, and then crowd it closely up against the end of the block already laid in the wall, so that the mortar between the ends of the blocks is thoroughly compressed and made very dense. If this is done, the mortar after setting will not be sufficiently porous to allow any moisture to seep through.

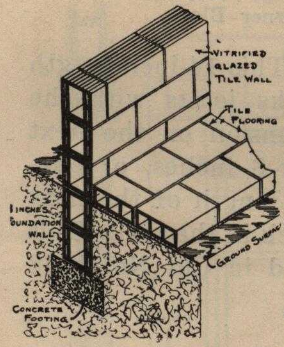
With a little practice, a mason soon becomes proficient in laying these blocks, and can put them up rapidly. In nearly all communities there are now masons who have had experience in laying our Blocks, and we will be glad to assist you in securing the services of one of these experienced men, who can put up your building in first class shape.

Foundation Footings—Be sure to use an ample footing at the bottom of the foundation, so that there will be no danger of the wall settling. Remember that the footing carries the entire weight of the building, and if you make a footing that cannot settle, then your building cannot settle and you will never have any cracks in wall or plaster. The footing is generally made of concrete, and should be wide enough to give a good solid base to carry the wall, and deep enough so that there will be no danger of cracking. If the ground has a tendency to be springy, the footing should be extra heavy and might be reinforced with steel rods.

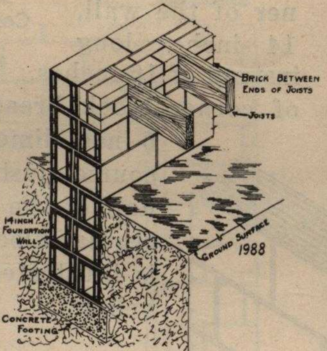
Drain Tile—If the ground is inclined to be wet, a line of drain tile should be laid around the outside at the bottom of the foundation, as illustration on page 30. This tile will carry off surplus ground water, and prevent the water seeping up through the basement floor.

Foundation Walls

When putting in foundation walls of Building Blocks, it is well to put in a concrete footing 6 inches or 8 inches deep, to form a level base on which to lay the first course of blocks. This concrete footing should be about 6 inches wider than the thickness of the tile wall, that is, extending out about 3 inches on each side of the tile wall.



Cut No. 832.



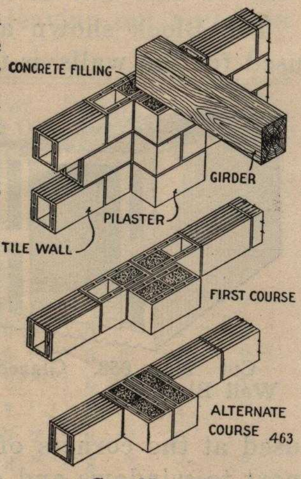
Cut No. 1988.

The foundation wall should extend down into the ground far enough to get safely below the frost line. Two courses or three courses of blocks, with the concrete footing, will generally be deep enough. Of course, in residence buildings, where there is to be a basement below the building, the foundation wall must extend down below the level of the basement floor.

For an extra heavy building, such as a large two-story residence, the foundation wall may be made 14 inches thick, by using a 6x8x16-inch block and an 8x8x16-inch block placed side by side. These two blocks may be alternated each course, placing the 8-inch block on the outside face of the wall for the first course and on the inside face for the next course, thus breaking joints and tying the wall together in good shape.

Pilaster Construction

For wide span buildings, where heavy girders or trusses are needed to carry the weight of the roof or floor, piers or pilasters to support the ends of such girders are easily built out of the tile itself, by using corner blocks, which have the openings running vertical, and filling them with concrete. The cut herewith shows how the tile are laid in the wall to form the pilaster; each course of blocks forming the pilaster should be filled with concrete as laid, forming a solid post, 16 inches square, built into and made an integral part of the wall. Reinforcing rods may be run in this concrete if necessary, but the pilaster itself will carry a considerable weight without any steel. Many buildings as much as 60 feet wide have been built without putting any steel reinforcing in the pilaster.



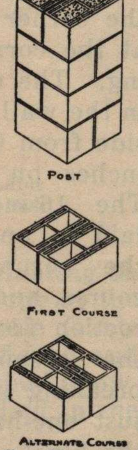
Cut No. 463.

Drawing showing detail of how blocks are laid up to form pilaster will be sent upon request.

Porch Columns

Attractive Porch Columns or posts can be built out of the Corner Blocks; simply alternating the courses as shown in the sketch herewith, makes a post 16 inches square.

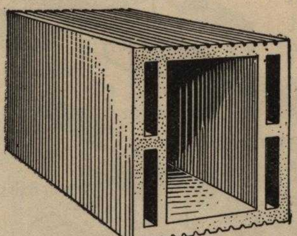
In case a heavy secona story structure is to be supported by the porch posts, they may be poured full of concrete, making a solid post 16 inches square, which will carry considerable weight.



Cut No. 829.

2751

Construction of Walls and Closed Corners

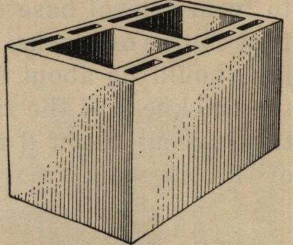


Cut No. 858. Glazed Wall Block.

The Block shown at the left, that is used for the walls, is the regular 8x8x16 block, having openings running horizontally.

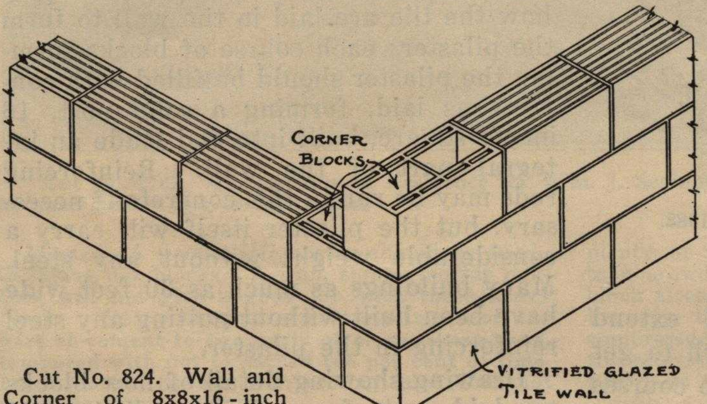
The Block shown at the right is the Corner Block, having the openings running vertical; this block is used at the corners of the building, and next to windows and door openings.

In building a wall 6 inches thick from the 6x8x16 blocks, the 6-inch dimension of the corner block of course shows on one side of the corner on each course. To match this we make the 6-inch corner block for turning the corner of the wall, 14 inches long instead of 16 inches. This 14-inch length of corner block breaks joints with the 6-inch dimension on the next course, just 8 inches, or one-half of the length of the next regular block in the wall. This is illustrated in Cut No. 1648 below.



Cut No. 846. Glazed Corner Block.

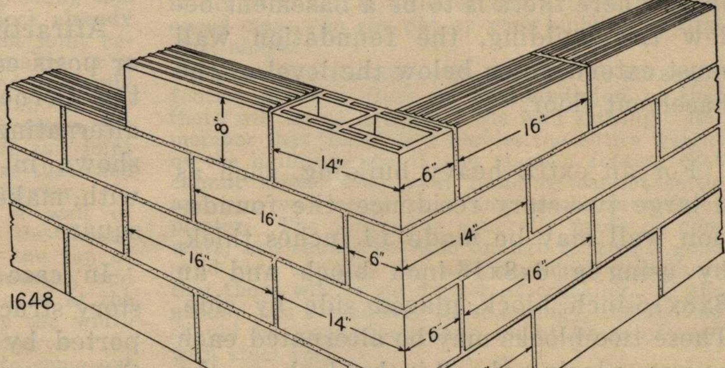
Illustrations on this page show how the insulating air spaces in the wall are closed and sealed by the Corner Blocks with vertical air cells.



Cut No. 824. Wall and Corner of 8x8x16-inch Blocks.

Building Corners

Cut No. 824 shows how the corner blocks are used at the corner of the building. The corner block lays in the wall 16 inches on one side from the corner, and 8 inches on the other side. The 16-inch dimension is laid in one direction from the corner on the first course, and in the other direction from the corner on the second course, thus breaking joints 8 inches, or just one-half the length of the block.

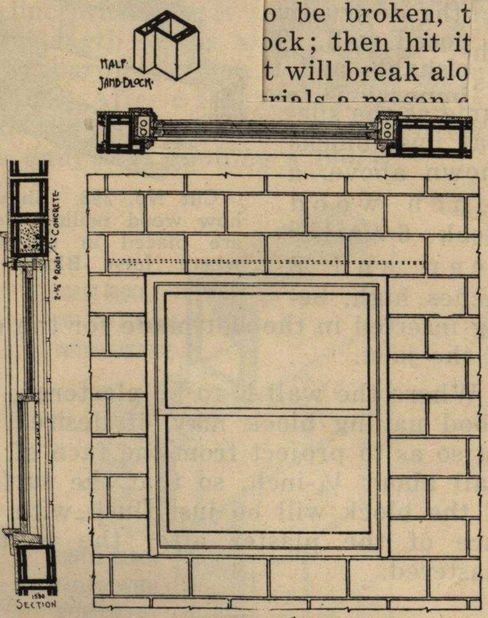


Cut No. 1648. Wall and Corner of 6x8x16-inch Blocks.

Window Openings; Jamb Blocks

It is necessary to use blocks with closed ends next to openings, in order to seal the ends of the hollow air spaces in the wall, to prevent circulation of air into the hollow space in the wall. Thus the "dead air" space in the wall is formed, making the wall dry and warm.

ock gently alo
o be broken, t
ock; then hit it
t will break alo



Large blue prints showing measurements of jamb blocks and detail of frame construction sent on request.

For fitting around window and door openings, we furnish a special jamb block having a recess cut into the end of the block, into which recess the door or window frame is set. This plan, as illustrated in Cut No. 1530 herewith, facilitates making a tight joint around the frame, so that there is no possibility of moisture or cold air finding admittance between the tile and the wood frame. This system is particularly convenient where box frames for weighted sash are used.

For door openings in barns or plain buildings, regular corner blocks, or square closed end blocks, can be used next to the opening if preferred, forming a straight, square end of wall next to the opening.

Size of Openings

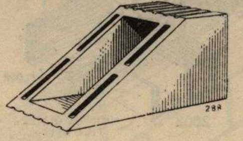
The table below gives the size of the opening formed by leaving out a certain number of blocks:

Opening Wide	Width of Opening On Outside Face of Wall	Width of Openings On Inside Face of Wall
1½ Blocks	2 feet ½ in.	2 feet 5½ ins.
2 "	2 " 9 "	3 " 2 "
2½ "	3 " 5 "	3 " 10 "
3 "	4 " 2 "	4 " 7 "
3½ "	4 " 10 "	5 " 3 "
4 "	5 " 6 "	5 " 11 "
4½ "	6 " 2 "	6 " 7 "
5 "	6 " 11 "	7 " 4 "
5½ "	7 " 7 "	8 " 0 "
6 "	8 " 3 "	8 " 8 "
6½ "	9 " 0 "	9 " 5 "
7 "	9 " 8 "	10 " 1 "
7½ "	10 " 4 "	10 " 9 "
8 "	11 " 0 "	11 " 5 "

Height of Openings

Opening High	Height of Opening
4 courses	2 feet 10 inches
5 "	3 " 6 "
6 "	4 " 3 "
7 "	5 " 0 "
8 "	5 " 8 "
9 "	6 " 5 "
10 "	7 " 1 "
11 "	7 " 9 "
12 "	8 " 6 "
13 "	9 " 3 "
14 "	9 " 11 "

Gable Blocks

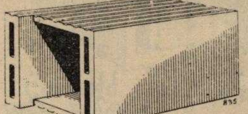


Cut No. 288. 6x8x16-inch Gable Block Also made in 8x8x16-inch size and cut at different angle.

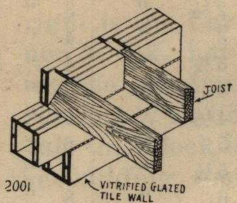
We have special blocks cut slanting on the end to fit up against the slope of the roof, in gable end walls. These Gable Blocks are furnished for both 8-inch and 6-inch walls. Drawings furnished showing just how these blocks are laid in the wall for roof of any pitch.

Setting Ends of Joists Into Tile Wall

The ends of the joists should be set into the tile wall 6 inches, giving the joist 6 inches of bearing on the tile wall, with 2 inches of tile at the ends of the joists, forming a smooth tile wall on the outside surface of the building.



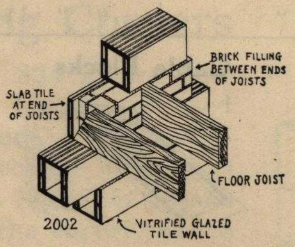
Cut No. 835. 8x8x16-inch Joist Block. Also made in 6x8x16-inch size.



Cut No. 2001.

Where the joists can be set on 16½-inch centers, we have a Special Joist Block, with slots cut for the ends of the joists, as illustrated in Cut No. 2001. This is the most convenient method of construction, wherever the joists can be placed this distance apart. For a wall 6 inches thick the same plan is used, except that the joists enter the wall only 4 inches instead of 6 inches.

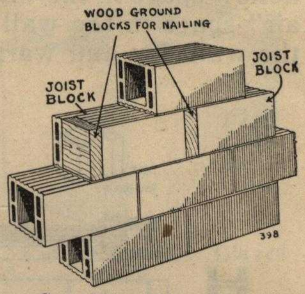
In case of an extra heavy floor load, corner blocks filled with concrete may be used for the course under the ends of the joists, to give the joists a more even bearing.


BRICK FILLING BETWEEN ENDS OF JOISTS
SLAB TILE AT END OF JOISTS
FLOOR JOIST
2002
VITRIFIED GLAZED TILE WALL

Cut No. 2002. Showing method of using brick filling between joists and slab tile at end of joists.

For any job where the joists must be placed closer together than 16½ inches, we furnish a tile 2 inches thick for use at the ends of the joists, and fill in the space between the ends of the joists with brick, as illustrated in Cut No. 2002.

Fastening Interior Wood Trim to Face of Wall Tile



Cut No. 398. Showing how wood nailing blocks are placed in the wall, where Joist Blocks are used.

For fastening base boards, plate railing or moulding to the face of the tile wall, wood nailing blocks are inserted in the
wa n course. To
in ch this we
Th e the 6-inch
us er block for
same as the special joist blocks shown above, a 2-inch wood block 6 inches deep and 8 inches high, being inserted in the slot made for the end of the joist.

Where the wall is to be plastered, the wood nailing block may, if desired, be set so as to project from the face of the wall about ¼-inch, so that the surface of the block will be just flush with the face of the plaster after the wall is plastered.

Vitrified Unglazed Blocks

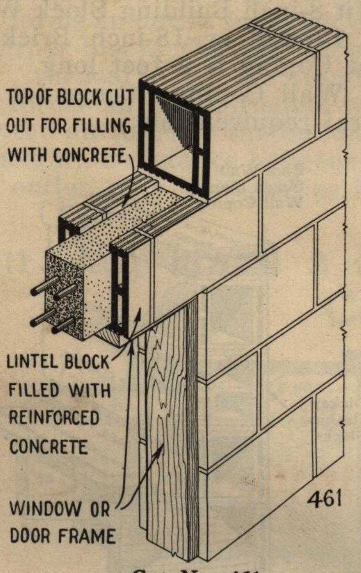
From time to time we accumulate some of the Macomb Vitrified Building Blocks that are not glazed. These unglazed blocks are thoroughly vitrified, will not absorb water, and are good, serviceable material, differing from the glazed blocks only in that they have failed to take the salt glaze in burning. They, of course, do not look as well as the glazed blocks, on account of not having the glazed finish on the outside.

These Vitrified Unglazed Blocks we can of course sell at a lower price, and for many uses they are practically as good as the Glazed Blocks. This is the grade generally used for foundations, below the surface of the ground and for any buildings where appearance is not as important as service, they are entirely satisfactory. The unglazed blocks themselves make a good looking building, but do not have the rich appearance of the glazed blocks.

Lintels Above Openings

For lintels above door and window openings, the first course of blocks above the opening is filled with concrete, in which reinforcing rods are placed.

The top of the block can easily be broken out as shown, by using a brick hammer; first tap the block gently along the line where is is to be broken, the entire length of the block; then hit it a quick, sharp blow and it will break along this line. After a few trials a mason can break the blocks at this point with very little danger of spoiling a block.



Cut No. 461.

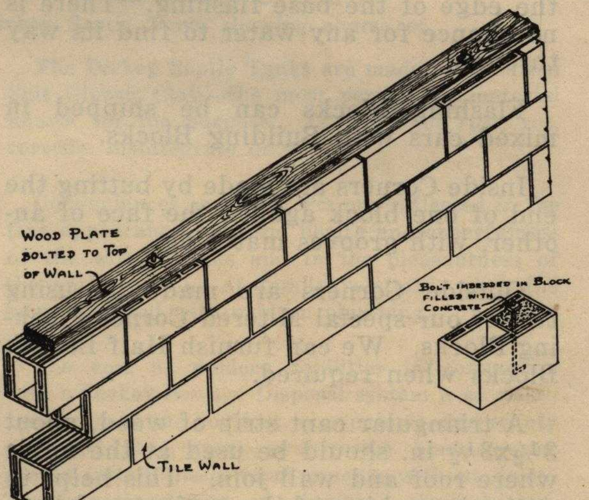
The frame for window or door is set into place, and this course of lintel blocks laid on the framework over the opening; then the reinforcing rods are inserted in the blocks, and the blocks are poured full of concrete. For a wide doorway, it will, of course, be necessary to support the frame work in the center of the opening, until the concrete has had time to set.

For exceptionally wide openings, or to support a heavy wall above the opening, steel beams or channel irons must be used or a heavy reinforced concrete beam be made.

The amount of steel reinforcing necessary for the lintel depends on the width of the opening, and on the height of wall to be supported above the opening. By using heavy iron, a lintel can be built in this manner for almost any farm building. One of our customers used old railroad iron for his wide doors. Old wagon tires or similar iron, which can be used for thus purpose, is generally available around the farm, or at the local blacksmith shop.

Fastening Plate to Top of the Wall

For fastening the plate to the top of the tile wall, a good plan is to place corner blocks about every 5th or 6th block in the top course of tile in the wall. These corner blocks have the openings running vertical, and after being laid in the wall they are filled with concrete. $3/4$-inch bolts should be placed in the concrete as it is poured into these blocks; bolts with large heads should be used, or the lower end of the bolt may be bent over to form a hook. The bolt should be long enough to extend up through the timber plate placed along the top of the tile wall, and on the upper end of the bolt place a large washer, and screw the nut down tight.

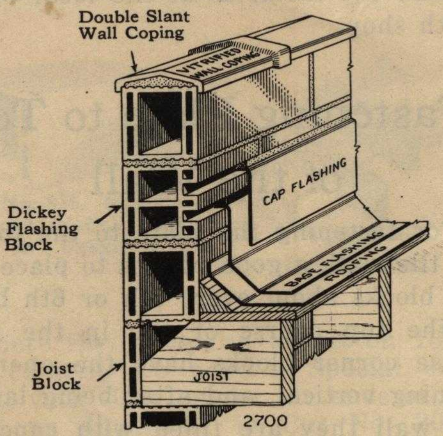


Cut No. 830.

The Dickey Flashing Block Makes a Safe Roof

The Dickey Flashing Block

Where a fire wall is built above a flat roof, the roofing should be connected to the tile wall by using the Dickey Flashing Block.



This Flashing Block provides the surest and most economical method of joining the roofing to the wall, and getting a water-tight joint at this point, which is often the source of annoying leaks.

Notice the block has a double groove, the base flashing being tucked into the lower groove and the cap flashing placed in the upper groove to hang down over the edge of the base flashing. There is no chance for any water to find its way through.

Flashing Blocks can be shipped in mixed cars with Building Blocks.

Inside Corners are made by butting the end of one block against the face of another, with grooves matching.

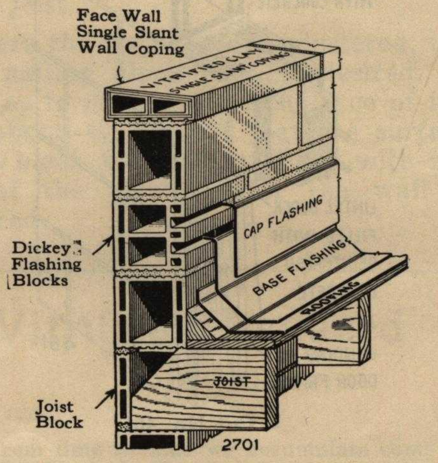
Outside Corners are made by using two of our special Mitered Corner Flashing Blocks. We can furnish Half Length Blocks when required.

A triangular cant strip of wood, about 3½x3½ in. should be used at the angle where roof and wall join. This helps to prevent cracking of the roofing and base flashing.

Salt Glazed Wall Coping

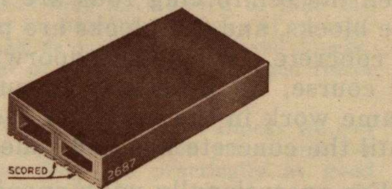
Double Slant Type

Vitrified Salt Glazed Wall Coping should be used to finish all Tile and Brick Fire Walls. Our Vitrified Salt Glazed Wall Coping is not injured by any of the destructive elements acting on an exposed wall. The Vitrified body is imperishable and the Salt Glazed surface is impervious to moisture and gases. It is superior to stone or concrete coping and is the cheapest permanent coping obtainable. We make Double Slant Coping to fit 8-inch Building Block Wall and 9-inch, 13-inch or 18-inch Brick Walls. Straight Coping is 2 feet long. We can furnish Wall Coping fittings for various structural requirements.



Single Slant Type

Facewall Coping



Facewall Coping is Vitrified and Salt Glazed. It is especially adapted to use on face or front walls, either tile or brick. Closed ends, right and left, mitered corners right and left and 6, 9, 12 and 18-inch lengths are furnished to meet the different requirements.

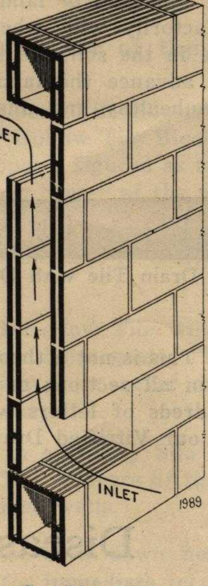
Ventilators or Fresh Air Inlets for Hollow Tile Walls

The sketch herewith shows how the Fresh Air Inlets are built into the tile wall. These ventilators may be placed as close together as necessary, along the entire length of the stable wall, in order to provide plenty of fresh air.

Notice the air enters the conduit on the outside of the wall near the ground, and comes out on the inside of the wall near the top, thus avoiding drafts.

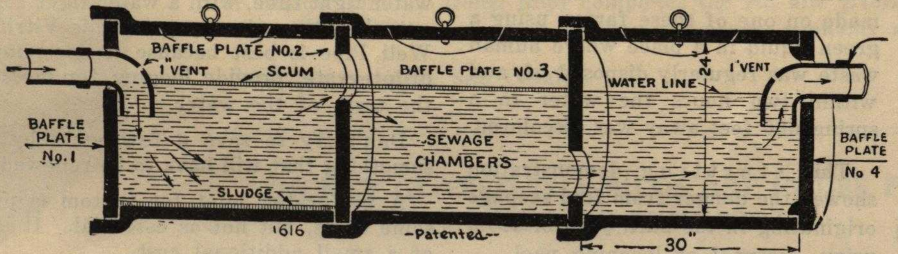
Using a 4-inch block (4x8x16) on the inside surface of the wall at the inlet of the conduit, leaves an opening into the conduit, and a 4-inch tile placed on the outside surface of the wall in the same manner forms an outlet from the conduit. Using corner blocks (having the opening running vertical) in the intervening course, forms an unobstructed passageway for the air to enter the building.

The height, or distance between the inlet and outlet, may be made as high as desired.

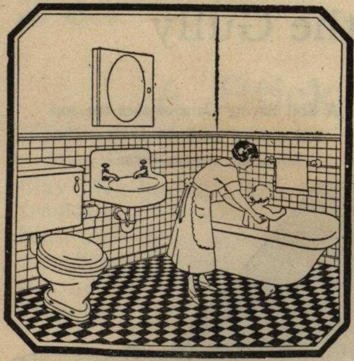


Cut No. 1989.

You Can Have a Sanitary Home and Modern Conveniences



Cut No. 1616. Section through Dickey Septic Tank, showing course of sewage through sewage chambers.



A Dickey Septic Tank makes it possible to have modern bathroom and kitchen in suburbs or country.

Dickey Septic Sewage Disposal Tanks put an army of harmless Bacteria at work destroying disease germs, purifying and disposing of sewage, and removing the danger of disease transfer. Our Patented Septic Tanks eliminate the obnoxious and unsanitary open privy and work automatically, requiring very little attention. Write for complete details.

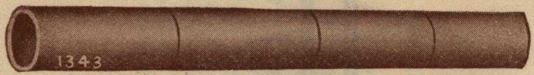
The Dickey Septic Tanks are made of Vitrified Salt Glazed Clay—the most permanent material known for the purpose. They cannot rust, rot, corrode, disintegrate or decay.

Conveniences and comforts are reflected in the fine appearance, splendid health and cheerfulness of the women folks and in the pleasantness of the entire routine of family relations, when the home is fitted with modern plumbing.

The cost of modern facilities in connection with a Dickey Sewage Disposal system is so small, compared to the comfort, convenience and safety provided, that every progressive home owner should install these improvements without delay. The important part of obtaining these betterments is to provide a sanitary, efficient and permanent Sewage Disposal system.

Insure Your Crops with Vitrified Drain Tile

Drainage of wet land or land which does not produce satisfactorily will, where the elements of fertility are in the soil, yield surprisingly increased crops, advance the land values and rid the farm of unhealthy and unsightly bogs and marshy spots. This is not a theory, but has been demonstrated in all sections of the country, as shown by hundreds of letters we have received from users of our Vitrified Drain Tile.



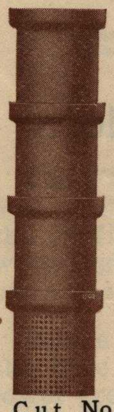
Vitrified Drain Tile with Open Joints.

Drain Tile makes wet land tillable, prepares the soil for cultivation earlier in the spring, and makes it warmer by several degrees; makes possible deeper rootings and larger access to necessary plant foods; helps prevent soil baking and clod formation; tends to eliminate chance by insuring crops in a favorable, wet or dry season; prevents soil wash and the loss of the soluble and most fertile elements of your land; increases crops twenty to fifty per cent or more in quantity and improves the quality.

Remember it costs no more to install Vitrified Hard Burned Clay Drain Tile, which will last forever, than it does to install the inferior kind which will disintegrate and cause trouble later.

Write for Complete Drain Tile Catalog.

Disease Lurks in Many a Well



Cut No. 1502. Well Pipe.

A common finding of the U. S. Health investigators in a recent survey were dug wells with no casing or lining—just a hole in the ground reaching down to water. A test was made on one of these farms, using a green liquid in a place where human waste was regularly disposed of, and within two hours the water in a spring 600 feet away was discolored.

This startling demonstration showed the danger from foul seepage originating in the barn yard or from privy, cesspool or leaching pool.

We make the most practical and permanent lining for use in wells or springs. Our Vitrified Salt Glazed Well Pipe should line all wells or springs extending from above the ground down to the water, cemented joints making a smooth, water tight tube, with a water tight cover to keep out all filth and seepage. This Vitrified Glazed Well Pipe is best because it does not rust, rot, disintegrate, provide lodging for moss or change the taste of the water.

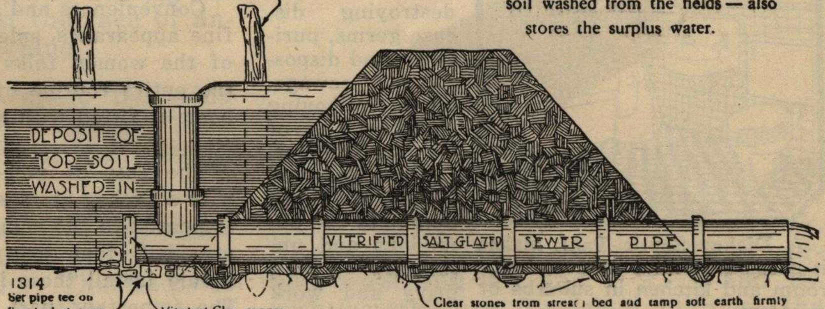
Don't try to save a few cents by putting in something that will have to be renewed next year.

A perforated joint for bottom is preferred in some cases, but not as essential. It is furnished at a small additional cost.

A Soil Saving Dam Will Fill the Gully

Ditches and Gullies in your fields reduce land values, produce no crops, increase taxes, and hinder all operations of cultivation and harvest. They enlarge from year to year.

A Soil Saving Dam holds the washed soil and refills the ditch or gulley, saving the rich top soil, and replaces the cut-up field with continuous acreage easily cultivated. A few joints of Vitrified Salt Glazed Pipe and an earth dam are required. The rains do the rest.


DEPOSIT OF TOP SOIL WASHED IN
VITRIFIED SALT GLAZED SEWER PIPE

Set four posts and wrap with wire to keep rubbish out of pipe

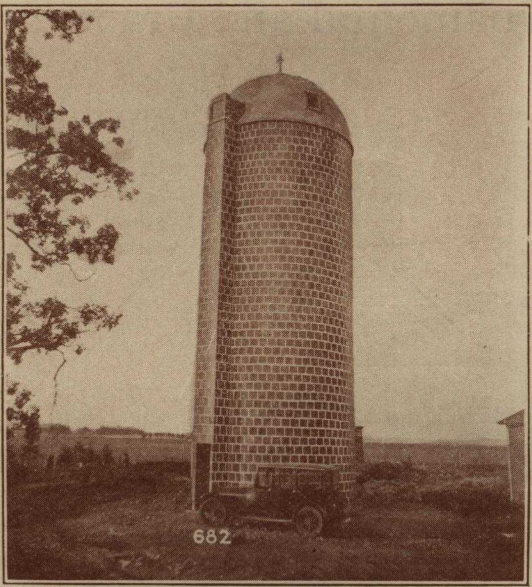
A Soil Saving Dam catches the top soil washed from the fields — also stores the surplus water.

1314

Set pipe tee on firm bed of stones

Vitrified Clay stopper cemented in pipe

Clear stones from stream bed and tamp soft earth firmly around and under pipe. Dig a small hole under "Bell" of each pipe so that "Barrel" rests on firm ground..



Cut No. 682. 20x50 Dickey Silo owned by Ward Coonradt, Osage, Mitchell County, Ia. Built with Hollow Tile Chute and Roofs.

The Dickey Glazed Tile Silo

"The Fruit Jar of the Field"

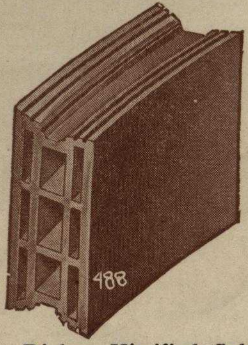
The Dickey Glazed Tile Silo is built of Vitrified Salt Glazed Hollow Tile Blocks. Steel reinforcing rods, properly figured as to size, are used in the silo, in each course of the wall.

The Salt Glazed Tile resists the action of gases, acids and the elements. It is everlasting in all climates.

Dickey Glazed Hollow Tile will not rust, rot, decay, corrode nor disintegrate. The glazed surface is permanent. It never needs paint or plaster.

Silage placed in a Dickey Silo is not exposed to outside air. The pressure of the silage cannot burst the reinforced walls.

The silo cannot blow down nor collapse. It is always ready for immediate service.



Dickey Vitrified Salt Glazed Improved Channel Block.

Our silo accessories and special equipment are of the best materials. We make Glazed Hollow Tile for the Tile Chute and the Roof Cornice. Our Hollow Tile for Dome Roof completes the All-Tile Everlasting Silo. Such a Dickey Silo is the last word in efficiency, economy and beauty.

Send for complete Silo Catalog.

DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS ARE IN USE FROM FLORIDA TO MINNESOTA

A Brick Chimney is Not Safe Enough

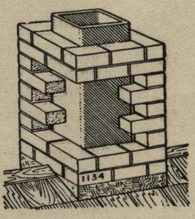
Every Chimney should be lined with Fire Clay Flue Lining. This Flue Lining is made from fire clay, which is not affected by the heat, and serves to confine all the fire within the chimney, eliminating the danger of fire getting out through any cracks in the brick chimney.

Flue Lining Is Necessary

Over twenty per cent of all residence fires in the United States are caused by defective flues. By lining the chimney with our Fire Clay Flue Lining, the danger of fire from this source is absolutely eliminated.

Cut No. 378. Straight Flue Lining.

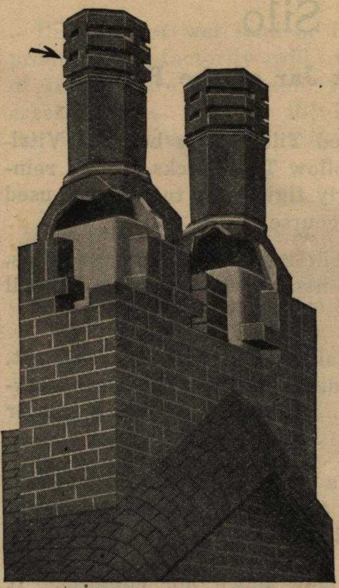
Cut No. 376. Opening for Pipe.



Cut No. 1134 Showing Flue Lining in Chimney.

2751

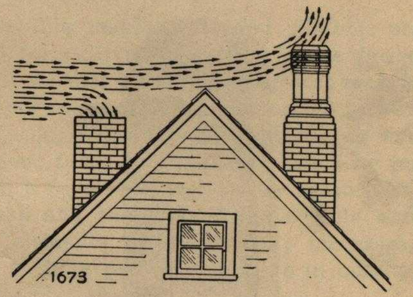
Fire Clay Chimney Tops—Ornamental and Practical



Two No. 13 Chimney Tops, each placed over a 13x17½-inch flue lining.

Ornamental Chimney Tops add attractiveness to the chimney and to the house. They may be painted a dark color to harmonize with the house or roof.

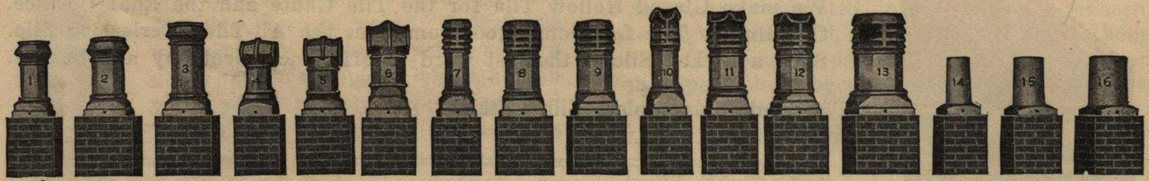
Fire Clay Chimney Tops are hard burned and resist acids, fumes and smoke and are not affected by heat or cold. They are permanent. The size of the chimney top is determined by the size of the chimney or the Flue Lining — See Specifications for sizes.



Windguard Tops Improve the Draft

The air current striking the roof beyond the low chimney is banked against the roof, with the result that the oncoming current of air is deflected down the chimney, choking the draft. With the chimney top, the air current has free passage above the ridge line.

In addition to increasing the height of the chimney, the Windguard Styles greatly improve the draft. This is because the air current is deflected upward through the inclined, vented slots of the windguard and out of the top, creating a stronger draft in its wake. The hooded windguard will prevent down drafts in the chimney.



No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6 No. 7 No. 8 No. 9 No. 10 No. 11 No. 12 No. 13 No. 14 No. 15 No. 16

Specifications for Chimney Tops

A Size for Every Chimney or Flue Lining

Top No.	Approximate Weight. Each	Approx. Dim., In.		Fits Over Flue Lining Size	Fits on Chimney Size
		Height Over All	Base Dimensions Outside		
1	75 lbs.	30	13½x13½	8½x 8½	6 Brick
2	115 lbs.	30	13½x16½	8½x13	7 Brick
3	155 lbs.	36	16½x16½	3 x13	8 Brick
4	80 lbs.	30	13½x13½	8½x 8½	6 Brick
5	120 lbs.	30	13½x16½	8½x13	7 Brick
6	160 lbs.	36	16½x16½	3 x13	8 Brick
7	100 lbs.	40	13½x13½	8½x 8½	6 Brick
8	130 lbs.	40	13½x16½	8½x13	7 Brick
9	170 lbs.	40	16½x16½	3 x13	8 Brick
10	100 lbs.	40	13½x13½	8½x 8½	6 Brick
11	130 lbs.	40	13½x16½	8½x13	7 Brick
12	170 lbs.	40	16½x16½	13 x13	8 Brick
13	200 lbs.	38½	16½x24	13 x17½	9 Brick
14	60 lbs.	24	13½x13½	8½x 8½	6 Brick
15	90 lbs.	24	13½x16½	8½x13	7 Brick
16	130 lbs.	24	16½x16½	3 x13	8 Brick

A Fire Clay Chimney Top of proper size will not choke the draft in the chimney for which it is suited.

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Chimney Tops Reduce the Cost of Chimney Construction

On first thought it would seem that a Chimney Top is an additional expense. but this is not true. Our Chimney Tops range from 24 inches to 40 inches in height, which means a saving of that many inches of chimney construction, when a Chimney Top is used. It is usually cheaper to install a Dickey Fire Clay Chimney Top than to build a brick or stone chimney up to the height required to obtain the proper draft.

Frequently, the saving is even greater when a Chimney Top is placed on an old chimney to extend it enough to improve a poor draft instead of building it up to an equal height with brick or stone. This difference is due to the additional cost of labor and scaffolding.

We Manufacture the Following

CLAY PRODUCTS

Vitrified

- Salt-Glazed Sanitary Sewer Pipe
  4 in. to 36 in. diameter.
- Salt-Glazed Segment Blocks
  for large sewers and culverts
  3 ft. to 9 ft. diameter.
- Salt-Glazed Culvert Pipe
- Salt-Glazed Split Pipe
  for conduits or gutters.
- Salt-Glazed Well Pipe
- Salt-Glazed Meter Boxes
- Salt-Glazed Dickey Septic Tanks
- Salt-Glazed Dickey Hollow Tile Silos
- Salt-Glazed Hollow Tile Grain Tanks
- Salt-Glazed Building Blocks
- Salt Glazed Wall Coping
- Dickey Flashing Blocks
- Hollow Building Tile
- Drain Tile

Fire Clay

- Chimney Pipe
- Chimney Tops
- Flue Lining
- Fire Brick
- Fire Clay

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO. SUCCESSORS
Macomb Sewer Pipe Works
Established 1883

~~Macomb, Illinois, U. S. A.~~
KANSAS CITY, MO.